

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd August 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BERGALL.				
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmokar; age 38 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, v.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 52 years; Viswanath Mukharji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years ...	600
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years ...	500
6	"Basumat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sashi Bhushan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	10,000
7	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pran Krishna Pyne ...	800
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin age 43 years ...	325
9	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.)	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years ...	900
10	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years ...	600
11	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	1,000
13	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 30 years ...	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 42 years ...	800
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,600
16	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years and Kshetra Nath Sen.	2,000
17	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya age 46 years ...	500
18	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	700
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Kunad Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Mazumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years ..	300
21	"Gaud Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	400
22	"Hindu Ranjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasinuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan Printer age 40 year ...	200
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 42 years ...	900
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 46 years ...	25,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ...	600
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 33 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ...	Abt 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha ...	600
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravati, Brahmin, age 46 year ...	2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48 year ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 58 years ...	500
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prassanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	1,100
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 45 years ...	600
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque ...	6,300
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years ...	200
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchkari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh ...	2,800
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	400
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 26 years ...	300
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 48 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basant Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	650
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Babu Purna Chandra Chakravart, Kaivarta Brahmin, age 38 years.	150
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 42 years ...	645
49	"Pratihar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	503
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	200
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400
53	"RangpurDikprakas" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Joytish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 35 years.	300
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 59 years ...	700
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 41 years ...	500
56	"Sazjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sihnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000
57	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	1,150
59	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 29 years ...	1,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000
61	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Daeca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500
62	"Suraj" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Kisori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 38 years ...	500
63	"Tripura Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Rajanl Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Baidya age 48 years ...	400

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
64	"Tripura Hitaishi"	Tippura ...	Weekly ...	Kamantya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years ...	450
65	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	600
66	"Viswavarta" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 26 year.	12,000
	HINDI—				
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
68	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years ...	2,400
69	"Birbharat" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years ...	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years ...	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Hari Kisson Joahar, Hindu, Kahatriya, age 37 years ...	5,500
72	"Marwari" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	B. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Vaisya, age 42 years ...	500
	URDU—				
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do. ...	Daily ...	Nawab Ali ...	1,000
74	"Al Hilal" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Azed, a Muhammadan age 37 years	1,000
75	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ..	—
	PERSIAN—				
76	"Hablul Matin" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years ...	—

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	Calcutta	Daily
2	"Darsak"	Do.	Weekly
3	"Paricharak"	Do.	Bi-weekly
4	"Sammilani"	Do.	Weekly
5	"Sudharak"	Do.	Do.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE following is a full translation of an article under the heading "The Balkan problem" which appears in the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th July:—

HABUL MATIN,
July 25th, 1913.

A great change has taken place in the Balkan States on account of the Balkan Allies being now engaged in a war among themselves, to which they have been driven by their inordinate greed for a share of the fruits of their victory over Turkey. The Turkish General, Enver Bey, has availed himself of the present weakness of the Balkan Allies to enter Adrianople with his forces. This event has now become the main topic of discussion in Europe. While the Balkan Allies were harassing Turkey, a country which had been dragged into an unjust war, alone and unfriended, and which had been already quite overcome by internal dissensions and lack of funds, as well as, by the recent war in Tripoli, the great Powers of Europe stood by as lookers on, enjoying the scene—their conscience did not pinch them at all. They could see nothing wrong in what the Balkan Allies were doing, and they never opened their lips to say a single word for Turkey. Now, however, Turkey has found an opportunity to regain her old dominions, and the Powers have forthwith become uneasy and are crying out in a united voice: "It is very wrong of Turkey to try to regain the dominions she has lost, and thus break the terms of the treaty which she ought to have held sacred. We will not let her commit such a sinful act." It appears that the European Powers are quite frightened and agitated over the Balkan problem, and are behaving like a man whose house is on fire. The hard heart of Europe, on which the vile and unjust acts of oppression committed by the Balkan Allies failed to create any impression, is now in quite a flutter over the just attempt of Turkey to obtain back her rightful possessions. Even England, who commands our respect, is not free from this excitement, and it is a great misfortune for us that it should be so. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister of England, is holding out threats to Turkey in his public utterances. When the Balkan States declared war against Turkey, she made a piteous appeal to her friend, England, to mediate in the quarrel. This appeal never meant that England should take up arms in Turkey's behalf and fight the Balkan States. England then remained unmoved, and declared that she would take no part in the war. She further forbade her Indian subjects to render any help to Turkey during the war. This order was silently and loyally obeyed by the Musalmans of India. But the excitement which England is now displaying has shocked Turkey and the entire Moslem world, particularly the Musalmans of India. And even a paper like the *Englishman*, which is strongly anti-Indian in its tone, cannot now help feeling astonished at the attitude which has now been taken. In its issue of Wednesday, the paper expressed its views on the subject in an article under the heading "Britain's Duty," in which the journal has advised the British Government as to the course it should pursue in the present difficult situation. The article is excellently written, and we fully support every word of it, and ask every Musalman to read it. The *Englishman* has, in that article, voiced the feelings which the Musalmans of India cherish in their heart of hearts—it has plainly spoken things which a subject-people like ourselves, who are tied hand and foot with the coils of law, do not dare to speak out. And we thank the *Englishman* for this. It is not much that we want England to do now—we only implore her to retain the same neutral attitude which she adopted at the beginning of the war. We hope our prayer will not be in vain.

"Our duty."

2. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes:—

HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1913.

It is incumbent on every one of us now to reflect what is our duty in regard to Turkey. With the existence of Turkey is bound up the honour and dignity of the entire Moslem world. The fall and humiliation of Turkey mean the same thing as the fall and humiliation of Moslems all the world over. The Sultan of Turkey is lord and leader of Musalmans generally. He is the protector of Mecca, Medina and Baitul-Muquddas, the sacred places of pilgrimage of the Moslem world, and so his relations with us are

very close indeed, and that is why we regard his sorrow as the sorrow of the Moslem race and the Islamic faith. Turkey is now in trouble, she has nobody in the wide world to call her own. We do not know that she has any well-meaning friend among the Powers of Europe. We are subjects of the British Government, and Britain is one of the European Powers. In the Peace Conference which assembled, in London, the Capital of Britain, in order to settle the fate of Turkey, Britain exercised influence greater than that of the other Powers. Our Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, took the most pre-eminent position among the delegates from all the States. Whatever he says, the representatives of the other States generally accede to. It would be no exaggeration to call him the helmsman of the Conference. Let the 70 million Indian Moslems unite with the 220 million Hindus, and unitedly represent to the Foreign Office their heartfelt desire that Britain should bestir herself in defence of Turkish interests. Let Britain make a strong protest against the proposal to eject Turkey from the territories she has reconquered. Let the British Government try its best to prevent injustice being done to Turkey, which is in trouble. Let thousands of telegrams be despatched from all parts of India to the Home and Foreign Secretaries and to the daily newspapers. Without any further delay of even an hour, it is necessary that meetings should be held to let Government know the feelings in our hearts and the anguish that we so keenly feel. Furthermore, it is most necessary that Turkish bonds should be purchased, and money should be subscribed to the fund for the defence of Turkish national interests. Let Moslems remember that Turkey is a kind of head to the Moslem body, and if the head is struck off, what will be the worth of the other limbs of the body? So, let them come forward to defend the head. Despatch countless telegrams to the British Government, with a view to drawing its attention to the interests of Turkey, and assist the Turks, in trouble, with money. So doing you will discharge your duty.

HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1913.

Turkish politics.

3. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th

July writes:—

Turkey is not asleep. In spite of the threats of the Powers she has re-occupied Adrianople. This has been a most wise move. All impartial men will admit that it has been a perfectly just thing to do. It would not have been at all wise to let slip such an excellent opportunity.

HABUL MATIN,
July 23rd, 1913.

4. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July, after dwelling on the strange sequence of events connected with the loss of Adrianople by the Turks and its subsequent reconquest by them from the Bulgarians, goes on to

The reconquest of Adrianople
by Turkey.

remark:—

Since Bulgaria also broke the Treaty of London, why should Turkey alone adhere to that treaty at the sacrifice of her own interests? It would have been most foolish on her part to do so. If the Powers expect her to do so, they cannot be said to be playing the part of honest mediators and arbitrators. We appeal to them in the name of civilization, of the equality which Christ preached, and of the renunciation which He practised, to say if this is the civilization and love of justice of which they are so proud. We are subjects of the British Government, and we have the right of representing to Government freely whatever we feel. We make use of this right and appeal to our benevolent Government not to join the other Powers in expelling Turkey from Adrianople. Rather let the British Foreign office bestir itself to defend Turkish interests in this matter. The attitude of the Powers in connection with the Tripoli and Balkan wars, has deeply wounded the susceptibilities of Moslems, they have been cut to the quick, so to speak. It is the duty of the British Foreign office to have regard for the feelings of Indian Moslems, not in the interests of Moslems or of Turkey, but in the interests of the British raj itself. We wish the British Government to make a strong protest against any effort to expel Turkey from Adrianople; let it not support the other Powers in pursuing such a cruel and oppressive policy. Rather let the British Government help Turkey as much as possible in retaining hold of her ancient capital and dominion. Otherwise, the feelings of the 70 million Indian Moslems will be severely hurt. That may do no

injury to Britain, but even their curses are an evil which Government should try to avoid.

5. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th July approves of the article in the *Englishman* of the 23rd instant, regarding the duty of England in view of the

Britain's duty.

situation created by the re-occupation of Adrianople by the Turks. It says that England ought to remain neutral, as she did at the time of the Turko-Balkan war. Any interference on the part of England will produce a serious agitation among her Indian Moslem subjects. England should take into consideration the great bond which holds together the Moslems of India, Morocco, Turkey, Arabia and other countries, before setting up any new policy for her guidance.

6. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July, remarks in connection with England's threat to Turkey, that that exalted personage of England, the late Mr. Gladstone, had formulated the principle that whatever the

England and Turkey.

nations of the Cross wrested from the Crescent it should not, under any condition, go back to the latter. Acting on this principle, Europe cannot brook the re-occupation of Adrianople by the Turks. The anxiety of the Triple Entente increased with the reappearance of the Turks under the forts of Adrianople, and this grew to such an extent that they lost all patience. It was at once proposed that, for the deliberation upon the dangers and complications arising from the new situation, the Conference of Ambassadors should again meet in England, and that England should preside over the deliberations, because the principle above referred to was the result of the opposition of a famous son of England to Islam, and during the past two years, full of complications, she has been watching the interest of the Cross. It was England whose Ambassador prevented Turkey from mobilising, and it was England's Navy which was the first to move out to remind Turkey of the Powers' note. But all this did not shake Turkey's determination, for it was no longer the ministry of Kiamil Pasha, which danced to the tune of the magicians of Downing Street.

7. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, in commenting on Mr. Asquith's threat to Turkey, remarks that it fails to understand why, in a matter which does

Ibid.

not concern England directly and when she has no territories contiguous to those of the Balkan States, she has come to entertain the idea that her future interests may clash with those of other States. It is not meet for England to exhibit so much anxiety about Balkan affairs, when the other Powers who have got greater interests are quietly looking on awaiting consequences. The paper, however, does not deny that England has a right to interfere for maintaining peace for Europe; but in the present case there is no cause for her anxiety or interference.

8. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th July has got an article under the heading noted in the margin.

England and the Muhammadans.

It deals with the relationship of England with the Muhammadans in and out of India. It says that England, though it is a Christian Power, is also the greatest Moslem Power in the world. Looking from the administrative standpoint, England stands more in need of the Moslems than Moslems do of England. So much so, that her Moslem subjects have been considered the very pillar and backbone of her administration. England has derived great benefits from her connection with Turkey in the past, and will continue to do so in the future. (1) The *firman* which the Sultan of Turkey sent to the Indian Moslems during the days of the Indian Mutiny, proved of incalculable benefit to England; (2) the conquest of Egypt would not have been an easy thing for England after Arabi Pasha's rebellion but for Turkey's Declaration; (3) the moral support of Turkey had been a greater tower of strength during the Afghan war than big regiments of soldiers. It is, therefore, inexplicable why England has been overlooking the rights of the Ottoman Empire and her own Moslem subjects. It then refers to the help which the Italians received from England in the shape of her declaration of neutrality during the Tripoli war. Referring to the war in the Balkans, it remarks that England has been persistently ignoring the

THE DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN.
July 27th, 1913.

AL-HILAL,
July 23rd, 1913.

DAILY URDU HAB-
LUL MATIN.
July 24th, 1913.

DAILY URDU HAB-
LUL MATIN.
July 26th, 1913.

claims of her Moslem subjects in spite of her attitude of neutrality. Mr. Asquith's expression of his exultation at the time of the Greek army entering Salonika electrified the Balkan forces, and lent them a great moral support. England is a Christian country, and as such it is natural for her to exult at the success of her fellow Christian nations. Nevertheless, it is not proper for the Prime Minister of an Empire containing a vast Moslem population, to wound Moslem feeling by such exhibition of exultation at the defeat of Turkey, and by putting pressure upon Turkey to evacuate the territories which she has re-conquered.

It says that it cannot imagine what England's answer to her Moslem subjects will be, when they ask her as to how she has become a partisan in the war in the face of her declaration of neutrality. It also fails to comprehend the attitude of Mr. Asquith, which is calculated to make England hated by her Moslem subjects. Moslems have so far maintained loyal relationship with England, and have always stood by her against her foes. The declaration of Mr. Asquith regarding forcing Turkey to stick to the Enos-Media line cannot be pleasing to Moslems under any condition. It is the duty of England to respect the wishes of her Moslem subjects. If England does anything in pursuance of Mr. Asquith's policy she will create difficulties in her administration which will continue to trouble her for years to come.

HABUL MATIN,
July 25th, 1913.

The British Government and
the Moslem World.

9. The following appears in the *Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th July:—

India is the main cause of England's political greatness. And it is from Musalmans that England has won this fertile, rich and vast country. It is owing to her Indian Empire that England now occupies the foremost place among the great Powers of the world. One would not be wrong to say that Musalmans have made over the golden throne of India to the English. It is the Musalmans who used to rule India, and it is they who gave away the empire to the English. The Musalmans have always been the well-wishers of the English raj and have always obeyed the will of the Government. Regardless of any injury that may befall their country and their countrymen, the Musalmans have always reverentially and loyally carried out the behests of the Government, and have never for a moment showed any disobedient spirit. All this now clearly proves how intimate are the relations that subsist between the British raj and the Musalmans of India, and how much help they render to the Government in protecting and strengthening the foundations of the British Empire.

There are two independent Musalman States which are very closely connected with the Indian Empire, one is the mountainous country of the Afridis and other independent tribes who live along the north-west frontiers of India, and the other is Afghanistan. There is a bond of friendship between the Government and the inhabitants and Sirdars of these States, and they are bound to participate in the weal and woe of the Government. The Government may neglect the seven crores of the Musalman population of India, pay no heed to their appeals and prayers, and pretend ignorance of the deep-seated pain which aches the heart of the weak Indian Musalman community, but it cannot disregard the peoples of the independent Frontier States and Afghanistan. The British Government knows very well how strong and powerful Afghanistan and the Frontier States are, and how much help they can render to, or injury they can inflict upon, the British raj if they like. The officials who are more far-seeing and are possessed of more statesmanship than we are, know all these facts, and that is the reason of the existence of the second tie of friendship between the British and the Musalmans.

Beluchistan is a country under British rule. It is peopled by a large number of indomitable Musalmans, who are a fighting race and have, in fact, a natural fondness for warfare. They are obedient to the British, but there is no doubt that they can give much trouble to the Government if they stand up against it. The relations between Persia and Britain are very intimate. True, that the condition of Persia is now very deplorable, and that she is now weak and poor; but the natural strength and fighting instincts which exist among the half-civilized nomadic tribes of Persia can, if the occasion comes, be of great use to Britain. On the other hand, it would be no easy task to quell these people, should they happen to rise in revolt. Although the Persian

Government has now become weak owing to mismanagement of its affairs, yet the people of Persia have not lost a whit of their ancient strength, valour and martial spirit, and the acts of the Bakhtiaris and other warlike tribes give ample evidence of this fact. In short, the relations between the British Government and the populous country of Persia are very intimate, and the weal or woe of the English depends much upon the Persians. Similarly, the heroic and powerful Arabs of Aden, Muscat and Koweit are now friendly to the English. They can either render great help to the English, or move the very foundations of the British throne, just as they choose. These people are by no means a negligible factor, as has been proved in the trial of strength which the English have had with the *Mollah* of Somaliland.

Next, there is Egypt, which is the greatest and most enlightened country in Africa as regards arts, industries, commerce, education, civilization and everything. The relations between England and Egypt are very intimate and, in fact, Egypt may in a way be said to belong to the British dominions. The one crore of the Musalmans of Egypt acknowledge the supremacy of the British and do not object to live under British control, although they are independent people themselves. The people of Egypt are fully alive to their own interests and rights, and are in no way behind the statesmen and politicians of the civilized world, as regards politics. They can and are helping the English in various ways. They are of great help to the English in the administration of the country and in establishing the supremacy of British trade in Egypt. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent them from injuring British interests in that country. The indomitable, powerful and heroic Arabs of the Soudan, are likewise under British subjection and can, if the British can keep them under their influence, be of inestimable help to the British Government in times of danger.

It would perhaps be quite superfluous to speak of the relations of Britain with Turkey. Britain may, if necessary, get much good service from Turkey. The trade which Britain does with Turkey is by no means small. Besides, if ever Russia casts a wistful eye upon India, Turkey will be able to check Russia at the outset. We do not know why British statesmen are so careless of, and even opposed to, the welfare of the Moslem world in spite of the friendly relations that exist between it and Britain, and in spite of the fact that the Musalmans can render much good or bad service to Britain, as they choose. Turkey is the centre of the Moslem world, and the Sultan of Turkey is looked upon by all Musalmans as their leader and loved and respected by them more than their own parents. Any injury done to Turkey causes to the Moslem world a pain a thousand times greater than any harm done to their own interests does. Musalmans consider Turkey's friend or enemy as a friend or enemy to themselves. They do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives and everything they possess in the world for Turkey's sake. No matter where a Musalman may live, in India, China, Japan, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, America, Africa or Russia—he has the same regard for Turkey as his brother Musalmans all over the world. With no other Power in Europe is the Moslem world so intimately connected. Notwithstanding, we find that whenever anything is done to injure Turkey's interests, the statesmen of England invariably come to the forefront and take the lead. Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister of England, considers it a duty to express views antagonistic to Turkey and to trample down Turkey's interest under foot. It is a great pity that he should care nothing for the pain which such things cause to the Musalmans of India, the Frontier States, Afghanistan, Egypt, the Soudan, Persia, Aden, Muscat, etc. We are not speaking of Moslem interests alone, for it is clear to everybody that the present conduct of British statesmen is likely to injure the interests of Britain in various ways. True, that the Musalmans are weak and that they can do no harm to Mr. Asquith's Government; but does Mr. Asquith ever think of the immense injury that they can inflict upon British trade if they unanimously boycott British goods altogether? The Frontier tribes, the Afghans, and the peoples of Egypt and the Soudan, all look upon the Sultan of Turkey as a Caliph. Does Mr. Asquith ever think that Britain's welfare or otherwise depends largely upon the Musalmans of those countries? Has the great Minister forgotten the troubles England had to face during the Afridi War, the woes that befell British

troops in the Afghan campaign, and the prolonged misery which the English had to suffer at the hands of Mahdi Abdulla in the Soudan? Is he not aware of the strength and power of the Islam world? Does he consider the lighting of the great fire of discontent in the hearts of those who are Britain's friends, as the only way to ensure the welfare of the British raj? The British Government ought to consider how far it has been proper for Mr. Asquith to express himself so strongly against Turkey, while Germany, France, Italy and Austria are silent. Russia, who is Turkey's enemy, had not said much that is worth anything, and even Bulgaria has not spoken very strongly in opposition to Turkey. We do not want to say anything about the interests of Turkey or the Moslem world, but for the sake of the welfare of Britain, for the sake of the peace and safety of the British empire, we say that the uncalled for remarks of the British Prime Minister and his trampling Turkey's interests down under foot, will lead to dire results in the history of British politics and weaken the sovereign power of Britain. It is but sure that the British will lose the faith and devotion of their loyal subjects.

It is, therefore, vitally important for the permanence and strength of the British Empire, that the Government should not act against the interests of the Moslem world. We can see that Mr. Asquith is indirectly injuring the interests of his own country, and causing the faith and respect which Britain's loyal Musalman subjects have for her, to diminish. He is not a friend of England but an enemy under the garb of a friend. He is an enemy to his own country, his own nation, and the dominions held by his countrymen. It is needless to say how wrong it is for the British Government to place a man like him in a sacred office like that of the Prime Minister. There is yet time. If even now the British Government changes its opinions, if even now British statesmen follow the just path and give up hurting Turkey's interests, the faith and respect that the Moslem world have for the British throne will remain unshaken, and the fame of the British raj will again spread far and wide.

THE DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1913.

10. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July remarks that the re-conquest of Thrace and Adrianople by the Turks has created grave anxieties in diplomatic circles in Europe. The Powers have threatened

Turks at Adrianople and the anxiety of the Powers.

Turkey that, if she does not evacuate the re-occupied tracts, the question will be decided at the point of the sword. The paper refuses to believe that the Powers will take any active step, but in case they do, then it considers it probable that there will be a European war—England, France and Russia ranged on one side, and Germany, Italy and Austria on the other.

THE DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
July 24th, 1913.

11. The *Daily Urdu Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 24th July remarks that the new situation in the Balkans has frustrated the efforts of the Powers towards maintaining

Sir Edward Grey's failure.

peace and order. The net result has been the complete overthrow of the policy of the Triple Entente.

It then goes on to remark that it cannot but regret Sir Edward Grey's failure. Sir Edward tried his level best to bring about peace. He left the Turks a very small territory in Europe, and gave away the rest of Turkey's possessions to the Balkan Allies. If the Balkan allies have not been able to keep what they had got, it is neither the fault of the Turks nor that of Sir Edward.

BASUMATI,
July 26th 1913.

12. Discussing the present political situation in the Balkan Peninsula, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th July writes:—

Turkey and the Powers.

It is natural for the Powers to sympathise with and help Bulgaria, now that she is being attacked by many States from all sides. But Turkey, when in a similar plight some months ago, got little of sympathy from these Powers. Nay, more, these Powers are now threatening Turkey with their severest displeasure because she has broken the Treaty of London. But Greece and Servia also have broken some provisions of the same Treaty, and yet they are not being interfered with at all. It would be a pity if Turkey is thus to be punished, simply because she has the misfortune to be a Moslem State.

13. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes:—

HABLUL MATIN,
July 23rd, 1913.

Turkey and the powers. The Powers protest against Turkey re-taking Adrianople, because the dignity of the Treaty of London will be hurt thereby. But how can a Treaty be broken which did not exist at all? For while Bulgaria and Turkey were ready to sign the Treaty, Servia, Greece and Montenegro refused to sign it. The fact is, this non-existent Treaty is being used as a device for selfish measures being taken by the Powers to injure Turkey. When the struggle began, the Powers anticipated that Turkey would win and so they said they would uphold the *status quo*, i.e., prevent Turkey from enjoying the fruits of her victory. Afterwards, when she began to lose, the *status quo* was sent to the winds. Turkey will never forget this.

14. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 25th July remarks

DAILY URDU
HABLUL MATIN,
July 25th, 1913.

The map of the Balkans. that the many wars that have been fought, and the many revolutions that have occurred, have been due to the intentions of Russia regarding Constantinople, which is the key of Europe, and to her scheme of having an All-Asia Empire under her sway. But, in the past, whenever Russia has tried to do anything towards the furtherance of her object, England has stood up to checkmate her and thus prevented her from doing anything tangible. But this opposition on the part of England changed into an attitude of friendship after the historic meeting of King Edward and the Czar, at Reval.

Since that date, Russia has been trying to effect an union between the different Balkan peoples, and in this she has achieved a considerable measure of success. She has thus been able to almost annihilate the 700 years old Ottoman Empire.

But all this success of Russia has proved fruitless, the quarrels of the Allies have placed Turkey once more in the fore. This has been mainly due to the assistance of Italy, Austria and Germany. If Turkey had not been aware of this serious difference of opinion among the Powers, she would not have dared to take the full advantage of the weakness of the Powers to regain her lost territories.

15. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th July, in continu-

DAILY URDU HABLUL
MATIN,
July 27th, 1913.

The triumph of Germany. ation of its articles on the triumph of German diplomacy, remarks that those who are in the know, are well aware that Germany is conscious that the "Triple Entente" (France, Russia and England) aim at the destruction of Germany. The writer says that the Germans are not a whit inferior in diplomacy to the other Powers. He then goes on to describe how Germany has brought about the present situation which has led to the triumph of Turkey. He also refers to Kiamil Pasha, whose policy, according to the writer, was inspired by England and opposed to German influence.

In conclusion, the paper says that it cannot hazard a prophecy regarding the ultimate result of the war, as neither France nor Russia is so stupid as not to understand the German policy, nor is England so devoid of understanding as not to be able to grasp the subtleties of European diplomacy.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

16. In the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July, Rajanikanta Pal, of Sukchar, 24-Parganas, reports a case of brutal

NAYAK,
July 25th, 1913.

A case of brutal assault on a girl in the 24-Parganas.

assault on a young girl in the house of one Dr. Akshay Ghosh. Dr. Gopal Chandra Chatterji, M.B., of the Calcutta Medical College, saw the girl. The culprit who committed the assault decamped. His name is said to be Sarat Kumar Lahiri of Halisahar, a relative of Dr. Akshay Ghosh and an *ex-convict*. Dr. Ghosh is a very poor man. Hence he has not reported the matter to the police. The District Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is requested to enquire into the case.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1913.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th July publishes a correspondence in which it is said that the part of the Ataikula Road under the Pabna sadar thana, between miles 9 and 10, is infested with *budmashes* who rob wayfarers after dusk. They commit oppressions in villages also. The police caught them on a number of occasions. But they escaped for want of evidence. Recently, they almost killed Hedatulla Karikar of Kuchiamara, by twisting a piece of cloth round his neck. Some men came up opportunely to save him and the *budmashes* fled, taking away more than Rs. 300 which he had about him. The man's vigorous constitution has saved him, but he is vomiting blood. He knows some of the *budmashes* who attacked him. One of them is Baria Sardar, an old offender. The police is enquiring into the case. The culprits have absconded. The District Magistrate is requested to take special interest in the case, so that the *budmashes* may not escape punishment this time also.

The editor draws the attention of the Government to the above correspondence.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
July 16th, 1913.

18. Referring to the recent circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, regarding the use of the term *swadeshi* by police-officers, the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 16th July writes:—

So, at last the wrong interpretations which used to be put on the word *swadeshi* have been forbidden. Thanks to some members of the lower ranks of the police, the word had so long been used to mean anything, from a person using country-made goods to an anarchist. We are glad that the Inspector-General of Police has issued this circular, which will no doubt remove from the public mind the wrong notion that Government is not in favour of *swadeshi*.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1913.

19. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th July says:—

The Bhadresvar *Rath* affair. The Bhadresvar *Rath* affair proves that the officers who are placed in charge of districts have generally no sense of the full responsibility of their charge, and always act according to their whims. If the authorities in the Hooghly district had permitted the drawing of the car only a week before they did permit it, there would have been no trouble at all and the feelings of the local people would not have been unnecessarily wounded.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

20. In referring to the incidents connected with the demolition of part of the Machhlibazar *masjid* at Cawnpore, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July hopes that Government will so act as to respect the religious susceptibilities of Moslems in the present case.

HABLU MATIN,
July 26th, 1913.

21. Referring to the same case, the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 26th July remarks:—
Demolition of *masjids*. Some time ago, a *masjid* was demolished at Delhi. Then, there has happened the Cawnpore Machhlibazar *masjid* demolition case. Now we hear that the *masjid* at the bridge on the Jumna at Agra has been demolished. Officials seem to have been seized with a rage for demolishing *masjids*. But it is not merely a breaking of *masjids*; it is, in a manner, the taking off of bricks from the palace of the British Sovereign, the weakening of the foundation of British rule. We hope that Government will soon direct its attention towards preventing its subordinates from following such an unlawful, arbitrary and unjust policy.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 22nd, 1913.

22. Referring to the Tanjore murder case, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 22nd July says that Government ought to make such provisions as will enable all people, rich as well as poor, to appeal to the Privy Council.

PALLIVARTA,
July 22nd, 1913.

23. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 22nd July heartily approves of the High Court's judgment acquitting the milkman and his niece, who were accused of having

"A Magistrate's milk."

abused a peon of the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, and says that the Sub-Deputy Magistrate who first tried the case should have transferred it to some other court. The paper also observes that Magistrates should, when on tour, keep a sharp eye on their peons, who often take things from shopkeepers without paying for them.

(d)—Education.

24. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July has a communicated article from some students detailing some scandals in regard to the Presidency College, which may be thus noticed.

NAYAK,
July 23rd, 1913.

The Presidency College may be said to have come to be a *Draupadi*, who does not accept as her husband anybody but persons endowed with many virtues like *Yudhishtir*. In the present *Kali* era, scholarship-holders and students who have passed their examinations in the higher divisions may be called *Yudhishtir*; it is only such men that the Presidency College approves of as husbands. Recently, there was a serious incident in regard to the admission of students into this college. There has been a very large number of students who have passed the Matriculation examination this year, including both poor students and students rich and energetic. The sons of poor, middle-class people cannot seek admission into this college for pecuniary reasons, so that it is full of rich and energetic students. As we have already said, the Presidency College is meant for picked boys who have secured scholarships or have passed in the higher divisions. It does not take in students who have not secured at least 400 marks out of the total 700 in the Matriculation Examination. There are able professors here, so it is necessary that the students also should be picked lads.

Now the form of admission for this college which students have to fill up contains an entry thus:—

"7. Special claims (if any for admission)."

Now, what does this mean? Probably, this special provision has been made in order to admit into the college the sons of Government officers and sycophants, so that their stomachs may be appeased. What is to be the fate of those who have passed out of the Hindu, Hare and other Government schools, and obtained high marks as well? Have they no special claims? Why did they study at the Hindu or Hare or other Government school, paying exorbitant fees? Who will account for this? Why are the students from those schools now expressing acute contrition?

On the other hand, the sons of those who have been able to resort to flattery have easily obtained admission.

There were 600 applications this year for admission into the Intermediate classes, and of these 150 have been accepted and divided equally between the Arts and Science courses. The majority of the Hindu and Hare school students having been disappointed in obtaining admission into the college, got themselves admitted into private colleges. They are pouring abuse on the clerks of the Presidency College and lamenting Mr. James' absence at Simla, thinking that if he had been at Calcutta, when they sought admission, they would have represented to him their woes. As it is, they now learn by bitter experience that the Presidency College is for Babus only.

But the story of their troubles does not end here. Some students seeking admission into the I. Sc. at the Presidency College and doubtful of finding it, in order to be safe, actually got themselves admitted into private colleges. Some of them have since been told that they have been admitted into the Presidency College and have been asked to join that college promptly. And, meanwhile, the authorities of the college where now they study are making difficulties about granting them the necessary transfer. This scandal might have been obviated if these boys had been told beforehand that they would be taken in.

We do not want Paul to be paid after Peter has been robbed. All this harassment is inflicted on us, because we are too poor to offer bribes. Our

heart bursts in having to give vent to all our feelings. We hope Government will prevent the repetition of such scandals and save the honour of the poor.

MOHAMMADI,
July 29th, 1913.

25. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 29th July writes:—

The Government of India has resolved to diminish the powers of the Universities, and to invest the different Local Governments with powers of life and death over the high schools in the country. If this project is carried out, serious harm to the country in general, and to Moslems in particular, is inevitable. Before going into this point in detail, we desire to point out that the Moslem community generally, and the Bengal Moslem leaders in particular, take no count of such argument and reason as are used by intelligent men all over the world in public discussions. The reasonings and findings of these men are sometimes amazingly novel and unique. When one expresses an opinion on a question, one should judge of its merits independently of any view taken of it by others. But amongst Moslems it is all the other way. Because Government wants to introduce this scheme, it is one's duty to support or at least to profess to support it, to hanker for it and believe it to be very good and beneficial for Moslems. This is what passes for foresight and wisdom in the political vocabulary of our worthy leaders. Besides this, there is another argument often adduced by our political philosophers, viz., that because the Hindus object to such and such a proposal of Government's for political reasons, because it is our duty to oppose the Hindus in everything, because Government is incensed with the Hindus and very much well disposed towards Moslems, for these reasons, it is the duty of us Moslems always to support Government and oppose the Hindus, utterly without any regard to justice and the interests of our country and our people. This is the kind of opinion cherished by most of those to whom the Moslem community of Bengal had resigned its leadership. At least in order to subserve their own mean selfish interests, they work the ruin of the Moslem community under the influence of mistaken ideas like these. There was a Moslem member on the Raleigh Universities Commission, and when the Universities Act was passed there were Moslem members in the Legislative Council. None of them raised any opposition, rather they accorded their support to Government and why? An answer to this query is to be found only by a reference to the principles of reasonings alluded to above. The Universities Act was carried through with the full support of the so-called leaders of the unfortunate Moslem community, though this Act has raised unsurmountable barriers in the path of the Bengali-Musalman's educational progress, though it has, as was anticipated at the very outset, imposed fetters which cannot be shaken off and which are telling severely on Moslem students, though it has practically come to be the chief obstacle to the uplifting of the Moslem community, though successive Educational conferences in Eastern and Western Bengal have been making piteous and vain struggles to escape from its firm grip. The truth of all this that we say must be admitted by everybody. We mention this piece of old history in order that Moslems may not again use similar reasonings in connection with the new educational policy.

GOVERNMENT'S REASONINGS.

Government now proposes to arm the Local Governments with powers of life and death over the secondary schools. It is said, that it is necessary to afford relief to the Universities, so that they may be left free to devote all their attention to high education. We cannot at all admit the validity of this reasoning. Assuming, however, that the reasoning is sound, it can have no application to the case of the Calcutta University. For undoubtedly the establishment of the Patna and Dacca Universities will afford considerable relief to that University. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the Local Governments have displayed more efficiency than the Universities in the exercise of such educational authority as they already possess. The University carries on its work in co-operation with the picked educated men of all the communities, including also a number of Government officials. If they be

robbed of authority in favour of individuals, serious injury will be done to the country, and more difficulties put in the way of Musalman educational progress.

Mr. Sharp, the originator of the present proposal, while he was Director of Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal, wanted to ruin a large number of schools in that province for petty, insignificant reasons. But the Calcutta University stood in his way. We have heard that a veteran officer made an emphatic protest against Mr. Sharp's proposals, saying that it would be enough if the school committees were warned and asked to remedy such abuses as might be actually found to exist. If those schools had been abolished, the local Moslems would have suffered more therefrom than their Hindu fellow citizens. The hundreds of students who were receiving education in those schools would have been utterly ruined. However, what Mr. Sharp could not do then, he tries to get done now by amending section 25 of the Universities Act. If this proposal is carried out, large numbers of schools would be abolished and that would injure the Moslem community most. Again, Government proposes that the salaries of high school masters must range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400. This will treble the cost of conducting a school. It will become impossible, in fact, under these burdensome conditions, to start new schools or keep the old ones going. So the number of schools will diminish. Moslems are now trying here and there to start schools of their own, but it will not be possible for them to open schools under the new expensive conditions.

Under the new state of things, the reports of enquiring officers will be accompanied by the reports of the detective officers also. If the conductors of a new school happen to have participated in public work, or in any agitation for the welfare of the community, their school would be struck off the list of affiliated schools. Dr. Suhrawardy has been dismissed from the Law College as a political agitator, but he is the Trustee of a school along with Aga Moidul Islam, and others, which is kept up only by his efforts. And if he and men like him are expelled, there will be few men among Moslems forthcoming to replace them. Schools of this class will be destroyed under the new conditions. The attitude of Government in regard to the Moslem University has convinced all thoughtful men that Government will not show any special favour to Moslem schools and colleges if they go against the interests and wishes of Government. So the new condition of things is calculated to injure the Moslem community most.

THE MARTICULATION EXAMINATION.

Government evidently intends narrowing the gate to high education. There would not be much objection to a school final examination along with the Matriculation Examination, but Government intends that all aspirants after the public service must necessarily pass the school final. Thoughtful readers will conceive what dire ruin this will inflict on high education. It will reduce the number of college and school students. Moslems, tempted by the bait of Government services, will all lean towards the school final in preference to the Matriculation. This will mean that it will be practically impossible for Moslems to realize their visions of a new national life.

Government proposes that the new school final examination should be conducted under the authority of the Inspectors of Schools. Now, the results of primary school examinations as conducted by Inspectors are often lamentable. Moslems cannot support even the existing system of examinations and demand that the Roll numbers should be substituted in the answer papers for the candidates' names. So the new arrangements, too, are likely to injure them more than the Hindus.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(1) It is proposed to continue grant-in-aid from the District Boards only to those *pathsalas*, which are under regular and competent school committees. Now, 95 per cent. of *pathsalas* are without such committees, and the enforcement of this new rule will mean the abolition of a large number of *pathsalas*.

In particular, *pathsalas* in Moslem agricultural villages will be abolished soon for this and other reasons.

(2) Government wants the teachers in *pathsalas* to be of the same class as the pupils. This is an unnecessary regulation. As a consequence, Hindus and Moslems will naturally try to get their sons educated by their own co-religionists respectively. But if this rule be obligatory, Moslems will not be able to employ Hindu teachers. That is a condition which will not be possible to fulfil in many Moslem villages, and so Moslems will be chiefly injured by this rule.

(3) New minimum qualifications for *gurus* are laid down which will be impossible for many Moslem *pathsalas* to accept. The enforcement of this rule will mean the sudden dismissal of many existing *gurus*, and it will be impossible to fill their places. So, many *pathsalas* will be abolished.

(4) Government says that as in Bengal there is a *pathsala* for every three square miles, new *pathsalas* are not much required. This is strange indeed. *Pathsala* boys range from 5 to 10 years in age, and distance to them is an important consideration. They cannot walk from their homes to a school far away.

So, we hope there will be emphatic protests made by Moslems against these mischievous proposals. We trust Moslems will join the forthcoming Town Hall meeting to voice their opinion in the matter. Let Hindus and Moslems combine their voices in protest. Let Moslem speakers and Associations waste no more time but call meetings of protests and send reports of them to Government and to the press. It will not be possible to stave off dire ruin unless a strong agitation is set up from now.

NAYAK,
July 22nd, 1913.

26. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July writes:—

It is rumoured that Mr. Hornell will resign the Directorship of Public Instruction and become the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. This, however, cannot be unless the Universities Act is amended. Is then Lord Curzon's Universities Act going to be changed? May be for our rulers can change the Act if they like. All they have got to do is to preface it with a lengthy preamble beginning with the word "Whereas". But if they do so, the notion will become deep-rooted in people's minds, especially in the minds of educated men, that the Government is carrying on the administration of the country in a most whimsical fashion.

It was decided during Lord Ripon's rule that high education in India should be managed by the people themselves. This was done from that time down to the days of Lord Elgin's administration. The result has been that almost every village has now its own high school, and there would have been at least over a thousand colleges in the province if the authorities of the Calcutta University had been a little more liberal in the matter of high education. In fact, as the result of the good policy introduced by Lord Ripon, the province of Bengal has been flooded, as it were, by a wave of high education. There are now in Bengal about ten thousand barristers and pleaders, some thirty to forty thousand M.A.'s and B.A.'s, nearly ten lakhs of men who can read and write English, and about fifty lakhs of persons, both male and female, who are literate. All this has astounded Lord Hardinge, and from what the Government is doing one is inclined to think that they want to check the growth of high education, though such a thing is now an impossibility. Efforts are being made to confine high education within certain narrow bounds, and to make it very costly; and it seems as if Government will prevent poor class people from educating their sons up to the M.A., or B.A., standards. As it is, one cannot manage to have one's son study for those degrees, unless one is prepared to spend something like twenty-five rupees every month for the young man's education. If, again, anybody wants to place his son in the residential University at Dacca, he must be ready to spend at least fifty rupees every month. As for the boys, the high style of living to which they get accustomed during the period they spend in college, serves to turn their heads and makes it impossible for them to live on a moderate income when they grow up. The result is that, when they enter into the world, they become anxious to make money by any means, for it is money alone which, they find, can cover a multitude of sins and provide even the blackest rogue with an

easy passport to genteel society. Consequently, the English-educated Bengali "Babu" tries to provide himself with comforts and luxuries by carrying legal and illegal dacoities. By illegal dacoities we mean the robberies which the "Babu" commits with *lathis* and guns and "Bande Mataram" songs; and legal dacoities are those that are committed in such a way as to avoid the law, as *e. g.*, by cleverly cheating people, misappropriating funds raised by subscription, and starting "patriotic" and *Swadeshi* movements. This latter sort of dacoities will not cease until the present system of education is changed, or even abolished altogether. A thousand Lord Hardinges with their ingenuity will not be able to put a stop to such dacoities. And it is you, our rulers, who have brought those dacoits into being; and it is your laws, your methods of administration, your system of education, your ideas of comforts and luxuries, and the ideal of *sahibism* held up before our countrymen by you, that have encouraged their growth. So long as you govern the country in the present fashion, so long shall these dacoits exist. We hear that Mr. Beatson-Bell has recently refused a garland of flowers offered to him by some students, on the ground of their being dacoits. If we were present at the function we would have told him, "you are the leader of these dacoits, for it is you and Civilians like you who have, by educating and anglicising these young men, made them grow up to be dacoits. So it will not do for you to pose as an innocent person. You should accept the garland with bowed head. Indeed, it is not proper to refuse the responsibility for, or shirk the consequences of, one's own acts."

Then there is another thing. A province like Bengal cannot be ruled by one who is swayed by personal feelings of anger or animosity. Sir Edward Baker committed an imprudent act under the influence of personal feelings, and he had to face a defeat and to leave the country. At the present moment it is Mr. Sharp's turn to get a defeat; for the tone of his letters shows that he has some strong jealousy for somebody. So we may safely say that he will become "blunt" before long. We fully agree with what Babu Prithwis Chandra Ray says in last week's *Indian World*, and we warn Mr. Sharp against having recourse to diplomacy to gain his object. Bengal is not a very easy place, and crooked or cunning ways cannot be followed here, for the people of this province fight shy of men who try to do so.

In conclusion, we must admire the excellent wisdom of our rulers, whose latest deed has served to unite the Hindu, the Musalman, the Extremist, the Moderate, the Government servant, the newspaper editor, the Zamindar, and the loyalist all together. They are now all moved by one feeling, they have one object in view. We ask, is such a thing quite prudent?

27. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes that the new educational policy will create an educational revolution in the land, and this apprehension is leading

to the stirring up of a great agitation amongst the people. The new policy is opposed to public opinion, and will probably result in establishing a system of education which will be contrary to the prevailing religions and customs of the different sections of the population. After all, where is the necessity of any change? The Senate, though very weak in the elective element, is still composed of educated men of all communities, so that it has been able to devise rules which satisfy both the rulers and the ruled, and has generally succeeded in carrying on educational work to the satisfaction of the people. Why then should Government suddenly be anxious to devise a new scheme and to curb the present usefulness and power of the University, and take all the authority into its own hands? These are the days when Government itself is busy devising plans of decentralization, and the public are hopefully expecting a measure of provincial autonomy. At such a moment a short-sighted policy like that proposed, is bound to create mischief and plunge the country again into an agitation and generally create in the public mind a spirit of distrust and alarm and unrest. Government, in its recent Resolution on educational policy, refers to the King-Emperor's speech to the Calcutta graduates. Now what was the substance of this speech?

(1) To take steps to drive illiteracy out of the land, (2) to open new *pathshalas*, schools and colleges, etc., and (3) to devise a system of education which will make real men of the boys and so enable them to live happy lives.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

Now, the Government proposals if carried out will go against each of these three intentions of His Majesty.

(1) Illiteracy will increase. For Government says the number of *pathshalas* will not be increased any further. Lest people should fail to understand how in a country, 93 per cent of the population of which are illiterate, it is proposed to spread education without increasing the number of schools, Government says that the inspecting staff is to be strengthened, and the District Officer to be consulted in educational matters oftener than now, as well as expert advice taken. These three are the means to be used for reducing illiteracy in the country, and no increase in the number of schools is necessary. Is not this an utterly ridiculous position to take up?

(2) The second point in the King-Emperor's speech was that the number of schools was to be increased. Government, however, do not think any increase in the number of schools advisable. Rather, they propose all available means for reducing their number, for good school-houses, high fees, etc., are so many obstacles to education in this country. In this country it is enough if the condition of school life is no worse than the home condition of the students.

The proposal to institute a system of School Final Examination on the lines indicated, will bring about a reduction in the number of schools, and stop the progress of education. And, liberated from all University control, individual officers of the Education Department will be free, arbitrarily, to repeat successfully the doings of Mr. Sharp at Serajganj.

Thus, it is supposed, will the students receive an education fitted to develop their best manhood and enable them to pass their days happily.

As regards the question of residential Universities, co-operate life is not possible in a country where religious and social diversities are so strong as in India. If people of these diverse communities are kept and educated together, their distinctive, social and religious existence, in each case, would be in danger and all liberty of thought and action would be stopped. We are confident that the experiment will prove a failure and will not improve the character of our students.

The creation of new centres of education will lead to the extinction of the Calcutta University. If the Government is eager to bring about that extinction, and to assume direct control of high education, it might as well have said so clearly, stating the grounds of its actions and not to have resorted to subterfuges. How can we believe that Government does not recognize that it is a mistake to imagine that popular discontent will not be aggravated if the people are disappointed in this fashion, after hopes of Self-Government had been held out to them?

Continuing, the same paper writes that the people cannot accept the new educational policy as beneficial, whatever the reasons which may be actuating Government. The zeal, the arbitrariness and the strictness which Government is displaying in connection with the inauguration of this policy, are not at all seemly and consistent with its dignity and reputation. It is a pity that Lord Hardinge, who earned the blessings and reverence of the people by quieting the anti-Partition agitation, should again plunge the whole country into a new agitation. The refusal to affiliate the Ananda Mohan College was most short-sighted and calculated to insult the Calcutta University. A similar mistake has been made in regard to the Tej Narain Jubilee College. After this it is not clear what other purpose Government may have for these acts of interference than that it is not eager to spread high education.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 22nd, 1913.

28. The following is the full translation of an article which appears in the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 22nd July:—

The liberal and sympathetic policy of Government introduced by the present Viceroy has brought back good government to the country. We can, therefore, by no means approve of anything which would mar the good effect of this policy. We believe that, personally, Lord Hardinge is opposed to any such thing. Even the dastardly outrage on him by some anarchist at Delhi failed to move him. After the occurrence of this demoniac incident,

he announced that the policy which he had been following would remain unchanged, and our minds were set at rest by this assurance. But the recent doings of the Government in educational matters have made us extremely anxious. The manner in which the Government of India has interfered with the appointment of University Lecturers has greatly wounded the prestige of the University and the Government of Bengal, and filled people's minds with grave anxiety. In the matter of the affiliation of the Ananda Mohan College, the Government of India has shown an illiberal policy. By rejecting a similar small prayer of the Bhagalpur Tej Narayan College, the Government of India has astounded all people. The public mind has been agitated by the proposal to transfer the control of secondary schools to the hands of the Local Government. These few incidents have made people suspicious of the Government of India's educational policy, and we see signs of the beginning of a vast agitation throughout the country against it. In the Press and on the platform, the conduct of the Government of India is being discussed and criticised. The meeting which will be held in the Calcutta Town Hall on the 28th idem, will reveal to the Government the feeling of all Bengalis in this matter. And we do not think that the agitation will be confined to Bengal. The Press of other provinces, also, is protesting against the policy followed by the Government of India. All India will be more or less affected by this educational policy of the Government. Hence, we think that the wave of this agitation will appear throughout India.

Who is responsible for this? Lord Hardinge has removed the unrest which Lord Curzon had created in India by his narrow, short-sighted policy. He will, therefore, never approve of any work calculated to create a widespread agitation. The Indians, on their side, are tired of agitation, so that they do not desire the creation of such an agitation. Who then is creating evil? Many people suspect that Lord Hardinge is not aware of all that is happening, that all these acts of illiberality were not done with his approval. They suspect also that Mr. Sharp is largely responsible for the present troubles. Mr. Sharp is well known in Eastern Bengal. As Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, he could not earn popularity. The annulment of the Partition of Bengal has ruined the illiberal projects of education which he intended to work out in Eastern Bengal. But now he is moving in a wider field of work. The work which he left unaccomplished in Eastern Bengal, he has resolved to accomplish under the shadow of the Government of India. We do not know what basis there is for this suspicion in men's minds. But many people are of opinion that nothing done by him will give satisfaction to the public. On the other hand, owing to the illness and indisposition of Lord Hardinge, who is the helmsman of the boat of the Government of India, Sir Reginald Craddock is for a long time working as his representative. We cannot say that Sir Reginald has been able to earn the good-will of the public. On the contrary, he has often echoed the ideas of narrow-minded officials. This has given Mr. Sharp an opportunity to pursue his narrow educational policy.

But for that hateful and deplorable work of anarchists at Delhi, which led to the illness of His Excellency the Viceroy, the present trouble would most probably never have arisen. By the grace of God His Excellency has now regained health and we hope that nothing will now elude his notice. Indians do not desire that the good name of Lord Hardinge should be tarnished by the short-sightedness of another person. We pray that His Excellency may, after himself seeing and understanding the whole situation, remove the cause of the present agitation.

29. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 27th July publishes a letter from an old Aligarh student, who takes up the brief on behalf of the three dismissed lecturers of the Calcutta University. He defends Mr. Rasul and Dr. Suhrawardy, and remarks that taking part in politics is not a crime. If it is, then the subject of political history ought to be tabooed from the University curriculum. No Universities in England will ever impose the condition on its professors, which the Government in this country seeks to impose on the University lecturers.

THE DAILY URDU
HABUL MATIN,
July 27th, 1913.

The writer exhorts the Musalmans to take part in the protest meeting and lend their support to the University against the encroachment, on the part of the Government, on its liberties. He also appeals to those members of the Aligarh University Committee, who want to accept the conditions proposed by the Government with regard to the Musalman University, to consider the difficulties which the Government is placing in the way of higher education.

PARICHARAK,
July 25th, 1913.

30. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July referring to the Government's educational policy remarks:—

The present educational policy.

We are unable to make out why Government should introduce a policy which the people consider injurious.

BIR BHARAT,
July 20th, 1913.

31. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th July remarks that, as the public are opposed to changes which have been recently proposed in educational matters, Government will do well to reconsider their decision.

Ibid.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 22nd, 1913.

32. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 22nd July says that by rejecting Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill, Government has shown its unwillingness to allow the

Ibid.

lower and poorer classes to receive education, for it is fully aware that they are too poor to be able to spend money out of their own pockets for education. The introduction of fees in colleges, established by rich landowners, which were formerly free, also proves this attitude on the part of the Government. Officials are heard to say, "High education is not for the poor." There is no reason why it should be so. The poorer classes often supply most brilliant men to society. Once, when a question arose for establishing a high school in a village in the Mymensingh district, an Inspector of Schools said that sanction for establishing a high school could not be given unless there were two hundred men in the locality who could spend Rs. 200 annually on it. In this state of things, if high schools pass under the control of the Government, it will be difficult to maintain even the existing high schools. Government takes exception to the want of inspection of high schools by the University. The people of Eastern Bengal, on their side, know full well that if the work of the inspection of these schools is entrusted to Inspectors of Schools, many of them will cease to exist before long.

BARISAL HITAISHI,
July 21st, 1913.

33. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 21st July writes:—

Ibid.

The new proposal of the Government as regards education in Bengal, has come amongst the public as it were like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky, and has created panic and excitement which has undone the peace and contentment which were reigning in the land after the fiery days of the agitation against the Partition of Bengal. The public are afraid that education will now be made very costly, and that the King-Emperor's gracious promise will be thrown to the winds. One shudders at the prospect of the gloom that will envelop the land if the light of education is extinguished in it. It is not possible that the people, who have once lived in the shining light, will consent to be immersed in darkness. It is a pity that Lord Hardinge should allow such a blow to be hurled against education at a time when his administration is nearing its close, and that he should lose the love and esteem which the people cherished for him as the saviour of Bengal. The thing will lead to an agitation which will spread all over the country. But we hope and pray that the Government will not commit any such rash act.

SANJIVANI
July 24th, 1913.

34. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that, in the Bengal Administration Report for 1911-12, Government has admitted the efficiency of the University's management of high schools. Why then is the

Control over secondary schools.

proposal to deprive the University of its control over these schools? Moreover, of the 619 high schools in the country, only 63 are Government schools. The people of the country who maintain the remaining 556 schools, are unwilling to hand them over to the Education Department of the Government. It is surely an unnatural order of things that the public will bear the cost of maintaining the schools and Government will control them.

35. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, referring to the letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University to the Government of India, which appeared in the *Statesman* of the same date, remarks:—

It is not merely a letter, it may be compared to Anandagiri's commentary on Sankar *bhashya**. We are quite anxious to know what reply to it the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp will offer. And it is merely the first instalment, there is no telling how many more like this the University will let off. Mr. Sharp may be employed in the India Secretariat, and he may be an Hon'ble Member of Council, but he is nothing more than a school-master. He practised the cult of a school-master in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, one of the Lieutenant-Governors of which, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, had to leave the country under humiliating conditions. This means that, in a tussle with the Calcutta University, he is not likely to come off successful. In the first place, he is not a good penman; humble journalists as we are, even we can pick holes in his English composition. Furthermore, he cannot act with due circumspection, for he is cherishing a feeling of resentment in his heart. He hates Sir Asutosh. And the man in anger always comes off worst in a struggle. Mr. Sharp is angry and incensed, and he is also proud and arrogant. So, in a struggle with the Calcutta University, if anybody is likely to come off second best, it is Mr. Sharp and none else. Had Mr. Sharp been a Civilian, and an able Civilian like Hunter, Harrison, Risley, or Gait, there might have been some possible chance of victory leaning to his side.

Mr. Sharp has already been blunted, and simultaneously the Government has also been blunted. Mr. Bruhl's letter makes out the Government of India to be a thorough fool. If one reads the letter carefully, one ceases to have any respect for the Education Department of the Government of India. The letter suggests that the authorities of the Education Department have not acted with proper circumspection and forethought. Mr. Sharp ought to remember that Sir Asutosh is no ordinary personality. If he had been a European, he would have been the Governor-General of India to-day. To try conclusions with such a man, one's feet must inevitably slip. There would be no harm if only Mr. Sharp's feet slipped. Along with Mr. Sharp, the feet of the Government of India also have slipped, and Government has been proved to be a fool in the estimation of intelligent men. Whatever reply Mr. Sharp may make to this letter from the Senate, most people will believe that there can be no rejoinder to it. Education is opening the eyes of the people, and, unless Government moves carefully now, it is bound to be placed in a false position at every step. As a matter of fact, they are being placed in a false position at every step. Is this good? If they go on like this, will the people retain their respect for certain members of the Government of India? Will Lord Hardinge ponder on what we have said?

36. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that the Government of India's decision regarding the Ananda Mohan College has created a panic in the country. The Government was not interfering in University matters before. Is there any secret purpose behind its present action?

37. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 28th July is sorry at the discomfiture of the Calcutta University caused by the refusal on the part of the Government of India to allow the Bhagalpur Tej Narayan Jubilee College to be raised to a first grade college. The affair has also greatly wounded the feelings of the Bhagalpur people.

38. Referring to the meeting to be held in the Town Hall to protest against the removal of the three University Lecturers, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th July writes:—

A meeting is going to be held in the Town Hall to punish Mr. Sharp. There will no doubt be the usual speech-making, the trotting out of legal arguments, and jests and gibes galore. A number of resolutions will be

NAYAK,
July 26th, 1913.

PARICHARAK,
July 25th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
July 28th, 1913.

NAYAK,
July 26th, 1913.

passed and the meeting brought to a close. The thing which has led to the convention of this meeting is that the appointment of certain England-

*Mubammadans.

returned "Babus"—or rather Mia Saheb*—as Lecturers have been vetoed by the Government of India, through the trickery of Mr. Sharp. The *Englishman* has taken this opportunity to excite the "Babu" community, who have now mustered strong and are going to convene a grand *majlis* in the Town Hall. This great function will not perhaps be much unlike the *puya* held by Rama and his Simian horde to worship the goddess Durga.

Now, we should like to know what earthly reason there is to go mad over the thing. In the days when you did not know how to become Fellow† of

†The writer uses the word "Fellow" in the double sense of fools, as well as members of the Senate.

the University (or stupid people), Government used to have absolute control over the Education Department. Afterwards, when you could raise your heads and learnt to be Fellows (stupid people), the management was made over to you. But that was only for a short time. If now the Education Department goes back to the Government, like a lost child returning to its father, what does it matter to you? No doubt such a thing is rather disappointing to you, for you have not yet been able to satisfy fully your fond desire to exercise authority. But a little thinking will make it clear to you that the Government has never granted you the privilege of independent action in anything, be it education or be it the administration of the country, although you shout yourselves hoarse crying that you have got such a privilege. You want to pose as leaders, though you are without a following. If you really wish to serve your country, if you are really eager to become leaders, go and try to exercise your authority in the Hindu or the Moslem University. That, however, does not seem to suit your fancy—you would rather try to run a race with the Government and to make it, the Government fully aware of the fact that you and your agitation are alive and briskly at work. When it was necessary to subscribe to the funds of the Hindu and the Moslem Universities, you patriots maintained a beautiful silence and kept your purse-strings doubly tight, for such undertakings as those Universities do not serve your selfish ends.

This system of education which you are so anxious to keep up, and for whose sake you are going to hold the meeting—do you ever care to think what the result of it has so far been? Do you think that you can refute the *Englishman's* remarks that the present system of education not only renders students "unfit to follow the vocations of the classes to which they belong, but they are turned out into a world in which they find it difficult to earn a living?" Do you know that this so-called education, while it turns out lawyers, doctors and clerks by the thousand, is really ruining the country by impoverishing the arts and industries? Do you know that Bengali artisans have become a rarity now? Do you know that, while the country now teems with what you so fondly describe as educated men, these lawyers, doctors and clerks, who adopt English habits and manners, are dragging the country steadily along the downward slope of ruin? This education is injuring your interests in this world and your welfare in that to come. It is depriving you of your manly virtues and converting you into a sort of *monqrel* beings.

It must be admitted that it is the Western method of education, which Government has introduced into this country by mistake, that is responsible for all this mischief. But since Westerners themselves have found out the defects of this education, and are remedying them in their own countries, why should you try to prevent the Government from doing the same in your own country? The Government has found out that it is not possible for you, who are enamoured of the present system of education, to carry out any reforms in it. And hence Government has taken the thing in its own hands. Why then should you raise a howl against this? Your capabilities have been amply put to the test in connection with the National Council of Education, the Bengal Technical College, and in all the thousand and one commercial enterprises you have so far taken in hand. As to your administrative abilities, the municipalities which you are allowed to manage, provide a glaring testimony. And the work you do in the Legislative Councils gives unmistakable proof of your competence as legislators. You know how to excel in talk, but real work is a

thing which is far beyond you. So do not indulge in any more of these meetings and agitations, but go home quietly.

39. Writing in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July, Revati Mohan Sen relates how primary schools in Bengal, which are too few in number, are almost uncared for.

Primary schools in Bengal.

Well-to-do and even poor middle class people educate their boys in towns and never care for primary schools, because education received there does not make one qualified for any of the professions. There is also a belief among rich people that if low class villagers receive education, they will be less pliant and obedient than before. Primary schools, thus, receive no help from well-to-do inhabitants of villages. The villagers who send their boys to these schools are also often too poor to be able to pay any fees. Under the circumstances, the village *gurus* often maintain a school at a great self-sacrifice. In fact, it is the self-sacrifice of village *gurus* which has kept primary schools alive as yet. If now the schools are made subject to the rules proposed by the Government, most of them will be abolished, and the class of village *guru* will become extinct.

40. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July complains that, while girls' schools in Bengal are suffering immensely for want of adequate aid from the Government, the authorities are spending more and more money for their inspection. The Jalpaiguri Girls' School appointed last year two Entrance-passed lady teachers, with the hope of getting more help from the Government. But as no such additional help is forthcoming, the school authorities will most probably have to dispense with their services. A school is, however, inspected at least 12 times every year. Moreover, since last year, the inspecting staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Inspectress for each Division, on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. A distribution of these Rs. 200 among eight girls' schools in each Division would have served to improve the condition of female education much better than the appointment of Assistant Inspectresses can do. There is no reason why the ordinary Inspecting staff, who manage all schools, from primary schools upwards should not be able to manage the girls' schools also. Inspectresses of Schools have often very little knowledge of the work they have to do. Once an Inspectress asked a teacher, whose pay was Rs. 5, whether he could teach hemming, stitching, running and so forth, as also how to cut trousers, coats, jackets, etc.

Girls' Schools in Bengal.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July publishes a correspondence, apparently written by some students of the Madaripore high school, in which it is complained that the Head Master of the school is expelling, with the remark, "character suspicious," a large number of students from the school, on the mere suspicion that they were associates of the boys who are now in *lajat* at Faridpore in connection with the dacoities in villages Gopalpore and Kanakhushi. The authorities are prayed not to ruin the prospects of students for good, on mere suspicion. A telegram sent to an eminent man of Madaripore has brought the reply, "Two boys compelled to take transfer under orders of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, President. They were suspected to be associates of the arrested boys." The boys who have been arrested have not yet been placed on trial. The police has not yet been able to secure any evidence against them, so that there is no knowing whether they are really guilty. Nevertheless, two boys have been compelled to take transfer with the remark "character suspicious" in the transfer certificates, so that no other school will admit them. This is the result of the Sub-divisional Magistrate being the President of the school committee. It is easily conceivable what the condition of teachers and students will be if all the schools in the country are placed under Magistrates.

A Madaripore school affair.

42. The *Bangavati* [Calcutta] of the 26th July refers to the same correspondence regarding expulsion of students from the Madaripore high school, and requests the authorities of the Education Department to make an impartial enquiry into the matter.

Ibid.

43. *Anent* the above, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July remarks that the matter is most serious; complicity in dacoities must necessarily merit punishment. On

Ibid.

SANJIVANI,
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the other hand, the utmost caution is necessary in such cases on the part of those in authority, for a student thus branded is ruined for life. A boy may be unjustly suspected, but such is the terror created by the very name of dacoity now-a-days that no one will venture to come forward to defend him. It is very likely that the school authorities will not venture to make any protest in such a case. So let nobody be punished in such cases without a most sifting inquiry.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1913.

44. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that as President of the meeting held for distribution of prizes to the students of the Madaripur School, Mr. Beatson-Bell

Mr. Beatson-Bell at Madaripur.

Commissioner of the Dacca Division, prohibited the singing of a song by Babu Ravindranath Tagore, took exception to the inclusion of a biography of swami Dayananda, the founder of the Aryya Samaj, in the list of prize-books, and refused to be garlanded by the students, saying, "I shall not wear a garlanded from the hands of dacoits." It is hoped somebody will put a question in the Legislative Council regarding this matter.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

45. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July, referring to Lord Carmichael's speech at Munshiganj discouraging the idea of starting a local college, writes:—

A College at Munshiganj.

This is not generous and is not based on sound reasoning. Not all the students from Munshiganj are likely to be Jagadis Chandra Boses, for whom it is necessary to study in a first class college. So a second grade college in this place would have facilitated the spread of education among the poorer sections of the local people. Who does not recognize the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread? Furthermore, a new college would have relieved the congestion in the existing colleges. The fact is, Government is adverse to the opening of new Colleges. It is a pity that Lord Carmichael could not say this plainly.

BASUMATI,
July 26th, 1913.

46. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th July writes:—

The proposed discontinuance of teaching medicine through the Bengali language, and its effect on the production of Bengali medical books.

Government proposes to remove the Medical School connected with the Albert Victor Hospital to Bhowanipore to be attached to the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital. It is further proposed that only

University Matriculates should be admitted henceforth into the school and that instruction will be imparted in English, instead of Bengali as now. Now, this last proposal is calculated seriously to injure Bengali literature. It is a well-known fact that the vernacular classes in the Campbell Medical School greatly stimulated the preparation of Bengali medical books, like Dr. Durgadas Kar's *Materia Medica*, Dr. Zahiruddin Ahmed's *Surgery*, etc. Moreover, in recent times, the University itself has been actively showing its appreciation of Bengali language and literature. Now, unhappily, the Campbell Medical School has discontinued teaching its classes in the vernacular; and if now the Medical School also takes up English, no more medical works in Bengali will be written and this will mean a serious blow to the language. not the Sahitya Sabha take up the matter?

BIR BHARAT,
July 20th, 1913.

47. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th July does not approve of the

Director of Public Instruction, Behar, and the list of Newspapers for use in schools and colleges.

list of newspapers for use in colleges and schools in Behar and Orissa, which has been published by the Director of Public Instruction of that province. It remarks that the list does not include a single newspaper which deals with the needs and requirements of the country.

PARICHARAK,
July 25th, 1913.

48. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July complains that the

Courses of study for lower classes in schools.

courses of study prescribed for the lower classes in schools are very heavy. For instance, a student of the Seventh (A) class in a high school has to read eleven books. This is undoubtedly oppressive to the boys.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1913.

49. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that by appointing

The Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Mr. Finnigan as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in disregard of the just claims of senior and abler Bengali officers, the Government of Bengal has done an act of

injustice.

50. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes:—

In defence of Mr. Stark, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

Some time ago, a letter appeared in a Bengali weekly finding fault with Mr. Stark in regard to certain matters, and praising Mr. P. Mukerjee, Inspector of Schools of the Presidency Division. But the allegation on the strength of which Mr. Stark was blamed is utterly false. Furthermore, it is against good taste to compare, in public prints, the relative merits of two officers of the same rank, specially where one is an Indian and the other a European.

Mr. Stark has no interest whatever in introducing Messrs. MacMillan and Company's map into the schools. I know it for certain that full proprietary rights in these maps vest in Messrs. MacMillan and Company. They are cheap, well-executed and suitable for teaching geography, and were, for this reason, recommended to the schools by Mr. Stark. Even the Director of Public Instruction helps particular books in this way. For example, he issued orders, some time ago, introducing into the *pathshalas* the set of pictures known as Kumar Kanan Barnapatha, published by Messrs. Mukherjee and Sons. Mr. P. Mukerjee himself has not been free from blame in regard to the selection of text-books. The book on Bengali literature which he prescribed last year for the middle scholarship examination in the Presidency Division is unintelligible in many places, and its style of composition is as faulty as possible. Certainly, no newspaper has yet discussed the matter. I am no flatterer of Mr. Stark's, but he is a competent and impartial officer, who is very kind to his subordinates.

51. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July prays for the

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.

transfer of Babu Gopal Chandra Sarkar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, and Babu Dwarkanath Das, his head clerk, from Rajshahi,

as the means of preventing further oppression by them. It is alleged that, in reply to applications for appointments, candidates are informed by the Assistant Inspector's office that their names have been registered. But as a matter of fact, no register is kept in the office for such registration, and no Musalman is ever given an appointment. No register is kept because, then the names of Musalman candidates also will have to be registered. When a post becomes vacant, the applications of a few Hindu candidates are put up. Muhammadans have, therefore, ceased to apply for posts in the office. An inspection of the list of candidates for the last five or six years will prove the truth of this statement. An instance of the Assistant Inspector's anti-Musalman spirit is furnished by the case of the late 4th clerk of his office. This respectable Musalman young man had been appointed by Khan Bahadur Ahsan-ulla. Babu Gopal Chandra, soon after his advent at Jalpaiguri, abused him one day so vilely that he had to resign. On another occasion, he insulted the Musalman Secretary of the Faridabad Middle School. In this case he had to apologise to the Secretary and received a warning.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 25th, 1913.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

52. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 21st July regrets that

Malaria in Midnapore.

Government is doing nothing to suppress malaria in the Midnapore district. Experts say that the

disease can be suppressed by making proper arrangements for drainage in the district. It is a pity, however, that Government does not undertake important works like this on the plea of want of funds. But at present it has such overflowing funds in its hands that it is going to partition the Midnapore District. We, concludes the writer, humbly pray that the surplus funds in its hands may be spent in suppressing malaria, and saving the lives of thousands of people.

53. Referring to the floods which annually take place in the river

Floods in the Gomati (Tipperah).

Gomati in Tipperah, the *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 16th July writes:—

It is fortunate that so far these floods have not done any serious mischief. But the Government ought to take steps to prevent their recurrence. Some time ago, there was a talk of putting up a flood-gate at Sonamura, but the

MEDINI BANDHAV,
July 21st, 1913.

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
July 16th, 1913.

proposal seems to have been given up. Nor do we think that anything is likely to be done, unless the matter be taken in hand by the Government direct.

NAYAK,
July 28th, 1913.

54. The following appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th July under the heading, "The Calcutta Municipality":—

The Calcutta Municipality.

To speak the plain truth, we have not the least regard for your Self-Government. We have just received a copy of the Government Resolution regarding the reforms which are proposed to be carried out in the Calcutta Municipality, and we take this opportunity to say a few words regarding the Calcutta Municipality. This gilded fruit of municipal franchise which, with all its outward shine, has no substance inside, is a thing which we, and in fact every true Bengali, do not want to have. Many of our rulers may think that the granting of municipal rights to us will be like stewing meat in its own juice. But that is not always the case: rather, the oppression committed on the public by the municipality only serves to cast a disgrace on the name of the Government. Many of the gentlemen who become Municipal Commissioners know very little of what self-government means, and they get into the Municipal Council not to do their duty as citizens but to serve their own selfish ends. The way in which elections are carried out in quite a large number of Wards in Calcutta, is far from honest, and no right-thinking man cares to stand up for those Wards. If the Government employs the detective police in bringing to light all the underhand methods which are practised in such elections, it will do a better service to the country than by setting spies to shadow journalists like ourselves. We would, therefore, prefer to have as few of elected Commissioners as possible, so that the moral atmosphere of the city might remain pure. We are strongly opposed to communal representation, which only creates bad blood. We would suggest that the community which is the most advanced as regards wealth and commerce should have the largest representation. Commissioners should be taken mostly from the wealthy sections of the Bengali Hindu, Marwari, European, Jewish, Armenian, Bhatia and Nakhoda communities. We suggest that Commissioners for the Corporation of Calcutta should be selected thus:—

(1) From the different wards	25
(2) From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce	...	7
(3) From the Trades Association	...	5
(4) From the Port Commissioners	...	2
(5) From the Calcutta University	...	1
(6) From the Marwari Association	...	1
(7) From the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce	...	4
(8) From the Musalman trading community	...	4
(9) From the Armenian community	...	1
(10) From the Bhatia community	...	1
(11) Nominated by Government	...	15
Total		70

The Government can select some Commissioners from among the Barristers, Vakils and Attorneys of the Calcutta High Court. These seventy Commissioners should have a Chairman over them, and they and the Chairman should have nothing to do with executive work, which should be entrusted to a separate officer. We do not want a Municipal Commissioner like what they have in Bombay, but we would prefer an official who will be the head of the Police as well as of the Municipality. He should be like the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and be directly under the Governor of Bengal. We shall say more on the subject, if we find that the voice of a pice paper like ours has reached Lord Carmichael's ears.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
July 23rd, 1913.

55. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 23rd July complains that, since the opening of the Barduari station, the old station at Azimganj has been allowed to fall

A Railway complaint.

into general decay. Only first, second and intermediate class tickets are sold here, though third class passengers constitute the majority of Railway travellers, and it is the special convenience of poor third class passengers to use the old station as nearer to the busy centres of population than the new Barduari station. It is to be hoped, therefore, that third class tickets will also henceforth be sold at the old Azimganj station. Further, it is necessary that the dismantled over-bridge and waiting-room for third class passengers at this old station should be restored.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th July refers to a correspondence published in the *Surama* newspaper in which it is

A Station Master not allowed leave when his mother was dying.

alleged that a Station Master on the Assam-Bengal Railway was not allowed leave even when he repeatedly telegraphed to his superior that his mother was dying, and remarks:—

Many high European officers look on their Indian subordinates as beasts, so that they do not think that these people can have a heart to feel for anybody, however near and dear. Of course, the *sahab* are to some extent justified in entertaining this idea, for they find that if a native is not allowed leave under any circumstance he does not resign service. Nevertheless, such conduct on their part towards their native subordinates is extremely heartless and reprehensible.

57. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that the authorities of

A heroic self sacrifice by a railway gate-keeper.

the Eastern Bengal State Railway ought to make sufficient provision for the maintenance of the family of the poor gate-keeper who, on the 12th idem, sacrificed his life in a noble attempt to save the lives of a number of people.

58. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 20th July is anxious to know what

The Panchra disaster.

steps have been taken to find out the person or persons responsible for the railway disaster at Panchra, and invites His Excellency Lord Carmichael's attention to the matter.

59. Nityananda Bandyopadhyaya of Basoa, under the Rampurhat thana,

A sufferer's experiences in the Panchra disaster.

in the Birbhum District, writes the following correspondence in the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th July, relating the experiences of his nephew, Himangsubhushan Bandyopadhyaya alias Kanailal Bandyopadhyaya, in the Panchra railway disaster:—

Kanailal and another man, named Haridas Dalal, are employed in the firm of Nabinchandra Das, a dealer in silk cloths at Basoa. On the day of occurrence, both were returning home after selling cloths in distant places, and had Rs. 3,000 with them in cash and silk cloths. The weather was so tempestuous that most passengers, no matter to which class they belonged, thronged into the third class carriages behind the engine which they found before them, so that the front carriages were overcrowded, while the back carriages were comparatively empty. The train was particularly crowded that morning, probably because the 28th June was the last day of the June *kist* in the Birbhum collectorate. There were thus about four to five hundred men in the train. The third class compartment which my nephew Kanailal and his companion Haridas Dalal occupied, contained in all eight passengers, among whom was a pleader of Ranchi, who, though a second class passenger, had to take shelter in this compartment. On seeing the train approach the damaged bridge, villagers on the other side of the river made all sorts of signals for stopping it. But this warning was not heeded by the guard. Instantly the train came on the bridge, there was a terrible crash and a shaking, and water began to pour into the carriages. On the carriage in which Kanailal and Haridas were travelling, there fell an inter-class and a second-class carriage. The part of the train behind this second-class carriage was saved. The report made many people unconscious. Kanailal does not know how he got out of the train and fell into the river. When he regained consciousness he was drifting with the current at a long distance from the bridge. He was so hurt that he could not move his left arm and knee. The right arm only was useful. In this state of things God sent him first one

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1913.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1913.

JAGARAN,
July 20th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
July 26th, 1913.

and then another piece of wood by holding which he drifted into a breach in one of the banks of the river, through which water was rushing with great force. Here he caught hold of a tree and began to cry loudly for help. His cry brought three men to the place who saved him and others who were drifting with the current. These heroic rescuers were Abai Mandal and his two brothers of village Idilpur. They were carrying Kanai to their house along the railway line, when a *sahab* officer of the railway company (probably the guard of the wrecked train) appeared, drove them away with abuses and threats and confined Kanai in a carriage loaded with dead bodies. Thus confined, Kanai, who had not the power to move, began to cry aloud. His cry caught the ears of some respectable men of village Kukutia, who came to the place and, seeing the piteous condition of Kanai, rescued him and took him to their house. Fortunately, the railway *sahab* was not then present at the place, otherwise imagination staggers to think what would have happened. The question is, why did the *sahab* forcibly take Kanai from the hands of the men and confine him in a carriage with the dead bodies? Kanai had nothing about him, not even a piece of cloth, that the *sahab* might suspect that his rescuers were dacoits. As regards treatment and nursing, surely confinement in a carriage with dead bodies could not be better treatment and nursing than whatever the villagers might provide him. The conduct of the *sahab* may not unreasonably create the idea in our minds that, if Kanai could be killed and his dead body disposed of, the railway company would have been saved from liability to pay damages on his account. We pray the Government to enquire into the matter and do the needful. In the Kukutia village the railway doctor and his assistant, Hari Babu, visited Kanai and asked him to go to hospital, and when he refused to go there helped him with Re. 1. The doctor is an officer of exceptional honesty and goodness. With the help of Babu Purna Chandra Mukharji, of village Barihati, Kanai went to the house of Babu Yogendra Chandra Mukharji, pleader, in village Dubrajpur. Thence, Purna Babu took him to his own house in Barihati and nursed him with great care. After three or four days he became anxious to leave the place. Thereupon, Purna Babu sent him to the house of a relative of ours at Birbhum in a bullock cart, with three men to attend on him on the way. After staying at Birbhum three or four days Kanai has come home.

The editor draws the attention of the Government to the above very serious allegations.

HITAVADI
July 26th, 1913.

60. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes:—

The Satkahunia bund.

This huge *bund* (Satkahunia) extends along the southern side of the Ajai, which flows south of Birbhum and north of Burdwan District. The land on the Birbhum side is high, while that on the Burdwan side is low. Government erected this Satkahunia *bund* many years ago to save the villages on the banks of the Ajai from floods. It extends about 10 miles either way from Satkahunia. The *bund* is wide enough at the top to admit of carts passing, and it has two thick walls running on either side. There is a wide stretch of fallow land intervening between the *bund* and the bank of the Ajai. When the river is in flood, this land is first submerged, then one of the walls collapses and then the *bund* also is breached. When at last the wall on the other side also collapses, the waters rush into the villages, and wash away men and houses and cattle. One shudders to think of the disaster which thus happened at a place called Ramnagar in the month of *Jaishtha*, 1318 B. E. Many lives were lost, and property damaged to an incalculable extent. Cattle and domestic utensils and furniture were lost, which the poor people have not so far been able to make for. The sufferings of these people have been aggravated by the failure of the crops during the past two years. The heavy rains this year have caused apprehensions of the *bund* again being breached. People examine the *bund* every day and if they find cause to think that it will be breached at any particular point, they remove their cattle and furniture to a safe place. Steps should be taken, while there is yet time, to repair the *bund* at the threatened points, which are Satkahunia, Dangal, Basudha, Bhogtala, Mankhia Rasidabad, Najipara, Haripur, Talghata, Dekuri and Napara. The people in these villages are quite in a state of panic.

61. The following is a translation of an article which appears in the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 22nd July under the heading "Injury to crops" :—

The lock gate at Kalinagar.

The Government is fully aware of the floods that have taken place in the country lying to the west of the Hijli Tidal canal since *Jaisitha* last, and the immense injury these floods have done to crops.

On the 18th June last, Babu Ashutosh Jana of Birulia, represented the matter to the Engineer, Cossai Division, by telegram, and requested him to order the Sub-Engineer of Itamagra to open the lock-gate at Kalinagar without delay. The Engineer sent a reply to the telegram on the 19th June, saying that the order prayed for had been issued. This order was acted upon on the 21st June by opening a very small lock gate at Kalinagar. No water was drained out the next day. Representations were next made by telegram to the Engineer, District Collector and Government, and orders were again issued for opening the lock-gate. The District Collector came on a visit near the place on the 12th July, and, on a largely signed petition being submitted to him, the lock-gate was opened for just another day. The Collector has seen for himself the distress of the people of the locality, and an official like him, who has the interests of the people at heart, need not be told that, unless the water is drained out, cultivation will become an impossibility this year. The fields are still under some $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubits of water, and no one has been able to sow paddy seeds. Paddy is already selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-2 as a maund, and one shudders at the prospect that is in store in the future if the crops fail.

We are really astonished at the sense of duty possessed by the officers in charge of the Kalinagar lock-gate and of the Sub-engineer of Itamagra. The orders of the District Collector, who personally saw everything, as well as those of the Divisional Engineer, have been disobeyed. People are going to Kalinagar every day and laying their grievances before the lock-gate officers, but to no effect. What is the reason of all this? We humbly implore the authorities to order an enquiry into the matter, and earn the eternal gratitude of the people by ordering the lock-gate to be opened without delay.

62. A correspondent writes to the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 22nd July complaining of the injury which has been done to paddy cultivation in the Mauzas of Kartikkhali, Medakhali, Gararanka, Keuncha, Maldaha, Ramchak, Baratala, Haludbari, and others, owing to the sluice-gate at Kartikkhali not being large enough for the drainage of rain-water in those places, which are consequently in flood.

The sluice gate at Kartikkhali (Midnapore.)

63. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 21st July considers it strange that the Government has not yet done anything to put a stop to the erosions of the river at Noakhali, which, although it was some 15 or 16 miles away from the town some years ago, is now within a mile of it. The paper also thinks it a pity that, so far from stopping these erosions, the Government is spending large sums of money in building houses in the town in spite of the fact that such a thing was condemned by the Government four years ago, when the river was some 2 or 3 miles away from town.

Erosions of the river at Noakhali.

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 26th July points out how the silting up of the Bidyadhari is causing anxiety and alarm to the citizens of Calcutta, and also to Government. But Government is utterly blind to the fact that other rivers in Bengal are also silting up, causing dire ruin to the country. Roads and railways are also interfering with the drainage of the country. Irrigation channels are diminishing the volume of water in the rivers. These are all matters which should engage the earnest attention of the Government.

The state of rivers in Bengal.

(h)—General.

65. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th July supports the prayer for a reduction in the commission for sending money orders, from Re. 1 on every hundred rupees to 4 annas.

Reduction of money-order commission.

NIHAR,
July 22nd, 1913.

NIHAR,
July 22nd, 1913.

*NOAKHALI
SAMMILANI*,
July 21st, 1913.

BASUMATI,
July 26th, 1913.

BIR BHARAT,
July 20th, 1913.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 22nd, 1913.

66. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 22nd July publishes a complaint to the effect that, in spite of repeated representations, the postal authorities decline to remove the

A postal complaint.

Kuti Branch Post and Telegraph Office to some other suitable location. The Postal Inspector concerned admits that its present location is inconvenient to the local educated population and yet declines to remove it. He suggests, instead, that for the convenience of these people a new branch post office should be opened. But why this obstinate insistence on his part in keeping up the post office in a site, which during the rains becomes an island, and to approach which people from other villages have either to swim or to use boats?

BIS ADUT,
July 2nd, 1913.

67. The *Biswadut* [Howrah] of the 22nd July appeals to Government to raise Howrah to the status of a full district. It may be objected that Howrah is too small in area, but on the other hand, the following considerations are

Proposal to make Howrah a full district.

in its favour:—

(1) Its population is pretty large and it includes a larger number of educated men than many big districts. The number of civil and criminal suits in the district, too, is very large.

(2) Howrah is an extremely busy centre of trade and industries.

(3) Howrah town possesses splendid railway and road communications with the interior of the district.

(4) Suitors in the district find it inconvenient and expensive to go to Hooghly for purposes of litigation, while Howrah town is more accessible.

(5) Howrah town is a growing centre of population and culture. If the present area of the district be held too small, it may be enlarged by transferring to it the Tamluk subdivision of Midnapore, and the Jangipore, Chanditola and Khanakul thanas of Hooghly district. These last three places possess easier communication with Howrah town than with Hooghly.

The only extra expenses entailed by the proposal to raise Howrah to a full district will be those connected with the appointment of a District Judge and his staff, and also with some addition to the Collectorate staff.

NIHAR,
July 22nd, 1913.

68. The following is a full translation of an article under the marginally-noted headline which appears in the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 22nd July:—

Partition of Midnapore

Lord Minto said that the district of Midnapore would never be partitioned without consulting the people of that district. Our popular Governor, Lord Carmichael, also gave a similar assurance some time ago. But we now find that the question of partitioning the district has, in a way, been decided without consulting local public opinion at all. The Government has published full details of the proposed partition in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and has invited public opinion as regards the manner in which the partition may be effected. Considering that Government is now so firmly resolved upon partitioning Midnapore, we need not have much to say about it.

But we ask, why should the proposed Hijli district have its headquarters at Kharagpore, since the place properly known as Hijli is about 30 miles away from that town? If the district is at all to be called Hijli, let its chief town be at some place near Hijli. This, we are prepared to prove, will be highly beneficial to the Government and the people alike, and will do neither side any harm.

In the Resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Government says that Midnapore is going to be partitioned in order to provide greater facilities for officials and the people to have frequent intercourse with one another. If this be the only reason, then the Collector of the new district will have his headquarters almost as far off from Contai as the Collector of Midnapore now has his, for Kharagpore is only six miles from Midnapore. Consequently, an important and prosperous subdivision like Contai will remain as difficult of access to the Collector of the district as it is at present. Some of the places in Contai, such as Ramnagar, Bhagawanpur, Khejuri, etc., are situated 20 to 30 miles away from the subdivisional headquarters. These places are accessible to Contai partly by rivers and canals and partly by bad roads. It is, therefore, needless to point out how impracticable it will be for the head of the new district to visit these places, in case any troubles should happen there.

Some may say that after the partition of Midnapore the Collector of Hijli will have ample time at his disposal, and hence he will have no difficulty in visiting the different parts of the district. In reply, we may say that at present the Magistrate and the Additional Magistrate of Midnapore are both quite overworked, and the creation of a new district will only place them in two different headquarters and nothing else—their work will by no means be lightened. We are sure that, unless they get the help of a Joint-Magistrate each, they will never be able to leave their headquarters frequently.

Besides, what great benefit can the public gain even if the Collector of Hijli does not want time to tour in the Mufassal? There is no doubt that, if the headquarters of the new district be at Contai, that official will have greater opportunities for mixing with the people. Is it not, therefore, good for the Government to make Contai the chief town of Hijli?

It appears from the Government Resolution that many eminent Commissioners, who were well wishers of Midnapore, were present at the Commissioners' Conference which was held by Sir Andrew Fraser in 1891. These Commissioners, we are told, had an intimate knowledge of Midnapore. Our kind-hearted Governor, Lord Carmichael, is no doubt aware of the opinions expressed by those Commissioners at the Conference. They recommended Contai as the headquarters of the new district, but this recommendation was not carried into effect at the time, because of the absence of proper means of communication in the subdivision of Contai. The suggestion had, therefore, to be abandoned. But the situation has since been changed, for Contai is soon going to be connected with the Contai Road station by rail. The work of survey of this railway line has been finished, and its construction will be taken in hand as soon as the rains are over. In these circumstances, we fail to make out why the recommendations of the Commissioners' Conference should not now be carried into effect.

At Kharagpore there are water-works, electric light, and electric fans, and the residence of many *sahibs* and *memsahabs*. Speaking from the social standpoint, if English officials have to mix with them, how can they find time to mix with the people and acquire a knowledge of their manners, customs and habits?

Next, if Kharagpore is made the district head-quarters there will be a huge waste of money. First, a water-works will undoubtedly have to be constructed wherever the headquarters are established near Kharagpore, for what necessity can there be for making it the headquarters if it does not get water-works? But whence will the two or two and half lakhs of rupees come which will be required for this purpose? The place near Kharagpore, where it has been proposed to establish the headquarters, is such that there will be no well there unless it is sunk 150 feet, and in that well also there will be no water for the three months of summer. In the proposed site there is at present not a drop of water. Consequently, every inhabitant of the new town will have to sink a well at a great cost or pay a water tax. Will this be convenient for poor people? On the other hand, there has never been nor will there ever be any want of water at Contai. Contai town is sandy from end to end. If one digs into this sandy soil, to the depth of only 10 or 15 cubits, one gets a very good well. Such a well does not cost one much, and saves one from taxation for tap-water.

Secondly, some day or other the new town must have an electric installation for fans, for Kharagpore is such a hot place that it will be impossible for *sahibs* and even common people to pass the three months of summer without fans. Consequently, sooner or later, it will be indispensably necessary to introduce electric fans in the new town. But where is the money for this to come from? The population of the new town must pay something monthly or quarterly for the up-keep of these fans. On the other hand, Contai is very near the sea-side, being only 5 or 6 miles away, so that the season here is mild throughout the year. We have never yet heard any European complain that the heat at Contai was oppressive. So if Contai be the district head-quarters, electric fans will not be required, so that much money will be saved and the poor people will not have to pay any tax either. Furthermore, the cool climate will enable officials here to work the harder. At Kharagpore, on the other hand, the courts and officers will sit in the morning for three months

in the year, and it is doubtful if, for those three months, an hour's work a day even will be possible for the suffering officials.

Thirdly, the new district headquarters near Kharagpore, will be a town, which will have to be built quite anew. There are no houses now available there to be rented by pleaders, clerks, etc., so these pleaders and clerks will have to build new houses for themselves there.

Fourthly, with a new district, there must be a new District Board office. Now, the existing District Board at Midnapore was built only five or six years ago at a cost of some 40,000 rupees. It is doubtful, if after the district is split up, the people of Midnapore will be able to pay for the up-keep of such a big building. On the other hand, in the new headquarters near Kharagpore, a new District Board office will have to be built and for that, too, another 40,000 rupees will have to be found. Where is this money to come from? If Contai were the new district headquarters, the existing Local Board office might, with certain additions, have well served the purposes of a District Board office. That would have been cheap.

Fifthly, the new town of Hijli must necessarily have a charitable dispensary and a hospital. They will have to be built anew and will cost some 50 or 60,000 rupees. If Contai be the new head-quarters, the existing large hospital and dispensary, with their quarters for medical officers, etc., may well be enlarged without any great expense.

Sixthly, the new Hijli district must in time have a high school, if not a college as well. In the new head-quarters near Kharagpore these will have to be built quite anew at an enormous cost. On the other hand, Contai town has two high schools existing, one of them housed in a building which the University Inspectors commended as the best of its kind in the whole Presidency. This building could well house the new college, and that would mean an enormous saving of public money. Contai also has a flourishing middle English school for girls. There are three girls now belonging to Contai, who are studying for the B. A. degree, and there are proposals already under consideration to raise this middle English school to a High school. So a little consideration will show that all the necessary conditions for creating a new district headquarters are already existing at Contai.

Our earnest request to our popular Governor and our sympathetic District Magistrate, is to give our proposal their most careful consideration

MEDINI BANDHAY,
July 21st, 1918.

69. The following article appears in the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 21st July:—

Partition of Midnapore.

PARTITION OF THE MIDNAPORE DISTRICT—AN APPEAL TO LORD CARMICHAEL.

A perusal of the Bengal Government's Resolution on the partition of Midnapore has led us, by hints and implication, to think that with the Government it is the deplorable Midnapore Conspiracy case of 1908, which is mainly responsible for the proposal. In this Resolution Government has clearly said that a study of the history of Midnapore for the last few years proves that the district is so big as to make it impossible for a District Magistrate to mix and be acquainted with the inhabitants of the district; that it was this which led to the occurrence of the deplorable incident; and that for this reason it is but meet that the district should be divided to reduce the burdens on the shoulders of the District Magistrate. Whatever the Government may say on the subject, we piteously submit to our kind-hearted Governor that Midnapore was never tainted with sedition that the sin of even thinking of sedition never touched the hearts of the people of the district. Most of the inhabitants of this district are Hindus; Hindus have from time immemorial learned to honour and worship their sovereign as a god. Misguided by bad western education one or two young men may take wrong paths for one or two days, but they are nothing compared with the 28 lakhs of men and women in the district.

Officials have fully realized in their hearts that the Midnapore bomb and conspiracy case was as false as a castle in the air, although they may not admit it to the public for the sake of prestige. And, My Lord, a keen-witted statesman like you has not surely been ignorant of this truth so long. The other day, when you came to Midnapore you saw the loyalty of its inhabitants with your own eyes. But then it is said that Kings see through their ears even with their eyes wide open. Following this political principle you, too, advised the people of Midnapore to forget the deplorable past, and devote themselves to the service of the country with loyalty in their hearts. The following words of assurance issued from your mouth are beaming with compassion:—

"It is six years since a Lieutenant Governor visited Midnapore. These six years were strenuous years full of difficulties, and not perhaps without misunderstanding. In times of conflict much is bound to be said and done, which both sides in cooler moments regret. But I trust that these days are over and that Midnapore has a bright future before it."

Where, My Lord, is the bright future? It is the deep darkness of a new moon. Midnapore will be partitioned. It is the intensely black darkness of a new moon night overhung by dark clouds.

You said, My Lord, "I think the wisest and fairest thing for me to do is to act up to the old Latin line, "Quod vlim fint reminisse minime juvat." Why, then, My Lord, has the Government of a Governor like you raised its sharpened sword to cut in twain the heart of the meek and innocent people of Midnapore by referring to events of the past?

My Lord, holding your advice over our head, we have wiped away from our heart the memory of our intolerable sufferings in the solitary cell, full of endless torments, in the Midnapore Central Jail. We are sometimes starving, sometimes living on half rations, and sometimes satisfying ourselves with mere herbs and rice, but still we never allow the memory of our past sufferings to rise in our mind. Why then, My Lord, has the Government of an independent-minded Governor like you stood up, a terrible sword in hand, to tear and divide our undivided heart?

The people of Midnapore are not rebels. They have not conspired like madmen against the British raj of immeasurable strength. It was the police officers of those days who tried to destroy the lives and property of the people of Midnapore by conspiring against them. The people of Midnapore are innocent, and to these innocent people you have given assurance of safety, and it is you who have saved them from police persecution. For this reason the 28 lakhs of people inhabiting the district pray to you piteously, with one voice, "My Lord, Midnapore is an ancient district; do not divide it. O Lord Carmichael, the sea of compassion and friend of the people, to-day the 28 lakhs of your subjects inhabiting Midnapore are seeking your protection. Grant them again the assurance of safety."

70. The *Parisharak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July says that the arguments adduced by the people of Midnapore in their petition to the Government against the proposed partition of their district, are perfectly reasonable.

PARISHARAK,
July 25th, 1912.

71. On the same subject, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 22nd July says:—Midnapore is really fallen on evil times. If the district is too large for a single District Officer, Government can appoint two

CHARU MIHIR,
July 22nd, 1912.

District Officers in it without actually partitioning it.

72. The *Tippera Guide* [Comilla] of the 22nd July writes in English:—

TIPPERA GUIDE,
July 22nd, 1912.

A suggestion.

Now that the scheme (of a new subdivision in this District, has been accepted favourably by the Government and the people concerned, we venture at this stage to offer a suggestion as to the name the new Subdivision should go by. Our Magistrate, Mr. J. T. Rankin, has been taking a lively interest in this matter and we like that the name of this popular officer should be for ever associated with this Subdivision. We have Elliotganj, Hymes Road, etc., in our district, there is Fraserganj etc., elsewhere, recalling the memory of the personages with which they were connected. We, therefore, suggest that the name of the new

Subdivision at Srimaddi be *Rankingany* as a token of a happy memory of Mr. Rankin.

NAYAK,
July 23rd, 1913.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July is not satisfied with the recent Government Resolution on the working of the Sanitary Department in Bengal. Government

ought to inquire and see why Malda is suffering much more from malaria now than before, and why, on the other hand, the Chittagong Division, which had such an evil reputation as regards health, is now the healthiest part of the Presidency. In many districts, the cutting down of jungles and the re-excavation of silted up tanks are not bringing about any decrease of fever. And yet in all the villages on the two banks of the Bhagirathi, where there are mills and factories, fever has abated. The village Garifa is a case in point. Let there be a scientific inquiry into this.

Then, again, places which are washed by inundations are entirely free from malaria and *vice-versa*. Why does not Government seek an explanation of this?

Mere distribution of quinine packets will not do. Poverty and want prevail among the mofussal people, who cannot cope with malaria and other diseases. This is our view.

DAINIK BHARAT,
MITRA,
July 24th, 1913.

74. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 24th July regrets that the Bengal Government is doing nothing to introduce the Borstal system of reforming juvenile offenders in the country, while the Bombay Government has decided to introduce it in that Presidency.

Bengal Government and the Borstal system of reforming juvenile offenders.

BIR BHARAT,
July 20th, 1913.

75. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 20th July asks the Government to reconsider its decision regarding the giving of a monopoly for conveying pilgrims to Hedjaz to a

Hedjaz Pilgrims.

single Steamer Company.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

76. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July refers to a pamphlet written by Babu Provas Chandra Mitra, giving instances of failures of justice which arise from a combination of the Judicial and Executive functions, and condemns the *Pioneer* for adversely criticising this book. Is the *Pioneer* prepared to defend this combination of functions? A very recent instance of the harm resulting from this combination is the case of the milkman of Diamond Harbour, who recently got into trouble in the matter of supplying milk for the District Magistrate of 24-Parganas.

The combination of the Judicial and Executive functions.

III.—LEGISLATION.

PARICHARAK,
July 22nd, 1913.

77. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July, referring to the Bengal Sanitation Bill, says that Government is anxious for the health of places which have municipalities to take care of them. But it seldom takes any trouble to look after the health of villages which have become overgrown with jungles and in which there is absolutely no scavenging. Rain-water remains stagnant throughout the year, and sources of drinking water are polluted in every conceivable way.

The Bengal Sanitation Bill and health of villages.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 23rd, 1913.

78. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July remarks that the Mysore Government is setting an example to the British in the matter of compulsory primary education. It has been decided by that Government to introduce compulsory primary education in Mysore, and to meet the cost from the proceeds of the income-tax.

Mysore State as an example to the British Government.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

79. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes that the recent heavy rains have brought on floods in Cachar and Birbhum, producing intense distress among the

Floods in Bengal.

population of those districts. Furthermore, there is general apprehension in many districts of Eastern Bengal, that the *aus* crop may be submerged. Prices of rice are already ruling very high, and the situation generally is such as to cause anxiety. Government may offer loans on easy terms to the cultivators to help them to tide over this critical period.

HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1913.

80. The *Tripura Hitavadi* [Comilla] of the 16th July reports that the

Floods and famine in Tippera.

northern portion of Tippera is now under water, as a result of floods in Cachar, as also the rising of the water of the Gomati. The whole of the *Aus* paddy is immersed in water and the *Aman* crop fares no better. The paper is afraid that famine will appear in the place before long, and requests the Government to take timely measures against it.

TRIPURA HITAVADI,
July 16th, 1913.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

81. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th July has the following :

"The Poison tree."

The poison-tree of English education and civilization in India has borne fruits. Some of the fruits have become almost ripe and some fully ripe. But Lord Hardinge and some of his advisers are not able to pluck them from the tree; yet they know that if the ripe ones fall on the ground they will burst and give rise to a forest of poison-trees. This is why Mr. Sharp is merely trying to scratch and bite the body of the Calcutta University, to annoy Sir Asutosh, by making faces at him.*

*The idea probably is that their object is to go to the root of the evil and hence they are trying to destroy the poison-tree itself.

NAYAK,
July 25th, 1913.

There was a time when no dictum of Hinduism could find a place in school and college books. Vidyasagar had, therefore, to write biographies of Whitemen only in his *Akhyamanjaris* and *Charitavali*, and his *Bodhodaya* was merely a translation of the book named "Rudiments of knowledge." It is this English education which has taught Bengalis to put on the habit of Englishmen, feast themselves on wine and meat, dress themselves in shirts and coats, and at the same time adopt the haughtiness and incivility characteristic of Englishmen. Decked as Englishmen, Bengalis have become prepared to compete with them, their rulers. The desire to become the equals of their rulers is but natural in a subject-people. In the days of the Moghuls and Pathans merely adoption of the Islamic faith used to give equality with the ruling race. Then in Akbar's day, one could even by remaining a Hindu, enjoy many of the privileges of the ruling race. In the early days of British rule one could, to a large degree, become an Englishman's equal by learning English. But when the Bengalis saw that brilliant men like K. M. Banerji, Kalicharan and Umes Bandyopadhyaya (the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerji) could not become Englishmen's equal by even adopting Christianity and becoming thoroughly anglicised, when the Ilbert Bill agitation revealed the real feeling of Englishmen towards them they turned round. A study of the histories of England and the French Revolution had taught the Bengalis that without agitation and without unity they could never become equals of Englishmen. This is the lesson which they have been taught by Babu Surendranath Banerji also. At the same time, the current of English education is flowing powerfully in the country and people's eyes have been opened. Will repression be of any effect now? The education and civilization which the Bengalis have practised for nearly sixty years, are bound to bear fruit and that fruit is that they are no longer frightened by reddened eyes. The Hon'ble Mr. Kenrick's words now make them laugh. You will no more be able to make Bengalis say "Prithee, incarnation of justice" "*huzur khodaband*" "*bande newas*."

According as you have sown so shall you reap. If you have not got the strength to keep the fruits you are getting, and the courage to make good use of them,† the result will be painful to both the rulers and the ruled.

† The idea probably is if you cannot look the situation in the face and shape your conduct accordingly, the result will be painful.

Once before we said that if by churning the sea you have, through misfortune, raised poison*, you must hold that poison in your throat like the blue-throated God (Siva). The educated community, the England-returned Babus, you must wear round your neck like a necklace. If you cannot do this, they will, like bugs in a bed and mosquitoes in a garden house, bite you in such a manner as to take out the sauce of your life. See how the wickedness of a few boys has compelled you to maintain a swarm of detectives and makes you shudder at the sight of shadows so that you have engaged big guns to destroy mosquitoes. To-day you have to guard the Metcalfe House at Delhi, to-morrow you have to arrange a military guard for the High Court, day after to-morrow you have to place Chaukidars in lines to guard the railway route along which the Viceroy is to travel. You have to engage half a score constables as the body-guard of every police officer. Over and above this you have to institute prosecutions at every step and get weak, timid Bengali boys punished. Then, you have filled the country with the cry of prestige. Are all this calculated to maintain your prestige with your subjects?

When we were school-boys (1) people had a deep faith and reliance on Englishmen's sense of justice, (2) every Bengali had an immense respect for and faith in British rule, (3) Englishmen furnished our ideals in life, everything belonging to them loomed fair in our eyes and anything said in disparagement of Englishmen was intolerable to us, and (4) high civilian rulers made the Bengalis their most obedient servants by their large-hearted generosity and spirit of forgiveness.

Now, within the last forty years, that old faith and respect has entirely passed off. Most Bengalis now feel no hesitation in attributing dishonest motives to Government in most of its acts. Newspapers, in spite of their being placed under rigorous legal restraint, cannot always conceal their inward feeling of disrespect and distrust. Why have matters come to such a pass? Has any ruler of India made a right enquiry into this change? Many Commissions are sitting in these days, but why has not a single commission sat to find out the root of this serious change of feeling? In the name of God and by all we hold dearest to our heart (lit. by the head of our son) we can say that none of us middle-aged Bengalis desires evil to British rule. We try to serve the English to the best of our ability. But as men of flesh and blood, we are subject to occasional outbursts of anger and displeasure so that we sometimes step beyond the limits of law and use harsh language. The moment, however, we do this, the cry is raised, "our rule is in danger, our honour is gone, and so on," and we are caught and sent to jail. Naturally enough our mind changes at this and we begin to entertain feelings of disrespect towards you. It is our great sorrow that in spite of having lived in Bengal for one hundred and fifty years and conquered all India with the help of Bengalis you have not as yet known their true character. Once we said to Sir Bampfylde Fuller, "we stake our life that we can pacify Eastern Bengal and make it loyal in three months. But you will have to act according to our direction." At that time many Englishmen laughed at our words. But it is now past eight years since then and have you been able to pacify Eastern Bengal?

Do you know why we have been saying all this? Through the foolishness of some of you, the extremists, moderates and loyalists in Bengal have, within the last few years, coalesced to form one party. Need we explain the matter more clearly? Just look about yourself and see to what pass matters have come.

Mr. Sharp's letter and the desire to uphold the honour of the University, have brought all parties together. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* case and the demand of Rs. 5,000 as security, have brought all parties together. Bengalis

belonging to diverse political parties, will combine in the Town Hall to discuss your educational policy. Bengalis are no longer extremists or moderates—they all belong to one party. Why have matters come to this? Why have barristers-at-law been addressing open air meetings throughout Calcutta? Why do barristers-at-law do the same thing which led the police to consider men like Bipin Chandra Pal, Leakat Hossain, Syamsundar Chakravarti, Panchkari Banerji, Brahmabandhav Upadhyaya and Sures Chandra Samajpati undesirables, and include them as agitators in the list of suspects? We pray to Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael to kindly find out the answers to these "why's" of ours. If they can do so our mind will be at rest.

82. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July thinks that all educated and thoughtful persons will approve of the Aga Khan's recent references in London to Self-Government under British paramountcy being the goal of our political aspirations. The only men who will dissent will be some so-called leaders who are under a spell, and also some short-sighted educated young men.

MOHAMMADI,
July 25th, 1913.

83. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 25th July writes:—

The effect of recent political developments on Moslem opinion.

It is all over now. Even the feeble lamp of hope, which was so far shedding a flickering light, is now utterly extinguished. Everything is settled now, thanks to the nice discrimination, the just award of Europe. Albania has been a hereditary possession of Turkey, and 99 per cent. of its population are Moslem. Turkey has recently lost it, and the European Powers have decreed that it is to be an independent State. A Christian of Muanade is to be its king now. Sir Edward Grey, that warm friend of the Islamic world, has earned universal praise by making this discriminating selection. All Europe is proclaiming his praises. We have not yet been able so far to realize how very adept the civilized Europeans are in being generous with other people's money. Let not unhappy Turkey lose all self-control in seeing one of her hereditary possessions thus pass into the strangers' hands. Let it make no display of its sorrow. If she says anything, it may lead to future trouble for her. And let the Moslem world also look on silently.

ISLAM RAVI,
July 25th, 1913.

How times have changed! When Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, Hindus and Musalmans were at daggers drawn, so to speak. In those days, if any body spoke ill of the flatterers of Government he was abused; and Moslems fainted at the bare mention of Self-Government. The lapse of time has brought about a great change in Moslem opinion. The All-India Moslem League and the Aga Khan himself now speak of Self-Government as the goal of India's political aspirations. We can never support those who think that Moslem progress can be attained only by flattery of Government. It is a happy sign that Moslems generally now recognize this.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE

The 2nd August 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 2nd August 1913.

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1851

1851

SECTION II

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19. The Bengali

20. The Bengali

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,300
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

LIST OF INDIAN NAMES AND PLACES
BY THE REVEREND FATHER
J. B. LEBLANC, S. J.

No.	Indian Name	French Name	English Name
1	Abenaki	Abenaki	Abenaki
2	Algonquin	Algonquin	Algonquin
3	Chippewa	Chippewa	Chippewa
4	Delaware	Delaware	Delaware
5	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois
6	Iroquois	Iroquois	Iroquois
7	Menominee	Menominee	Menominee
8	Miami	Miami	Miami
9	Michigan	Michigan	Michigan
10	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi
11	Montana	Montana	Montana
12	Nebraska	Nebraska	Nebraska
13	Nevada	Nevada	Nevada
14	New York	New York	New York
15	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
16	Oregon	Oregon	Oregon
17	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
18	Rhode Island	Rhode Island	Rhode Island
19	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina
20	Texas	Texas	Texas
21	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont
22	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
23	Washington	Washington	Washington
24	West Virginia	West Virginia	West Virginia
25	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin
26	Wyoming	Wyoming	Wyoming

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

841. The *Telegraph* observes that Bulgaria continues in a bad way—indeed, in a worse plight than she was even ten days back. The enemy is advancing in all directions to within a few miles of the capital. All the bravado has now gone out of the Red Tsar and evaporated in thin air. Nemesis is playing her part too well. Her victorious army—the so-called victors of Adrianople—is no longer a match for the Servian, the Greek or the Roumanian. The slow Turk has even shaken off his lethargy and the Chatalja army has retaken Adrianople after a short skirmish. The new interpretation given to the Enos-Midia Line by the Ottoman has caused no small surprise in every European capital. Every one thought that the order to the Chatalja army to hold itself in readiness to advance was a mere sop to the Nationalist Cerberus at Constantinople, and nobody supposed for a moment that after the recent severe reverses the Crescent would again seek to measure swords with the Cross. This unexpected move on the part of Turkey has undoubtedly contributed very largely to the gravity of the situation. The Sultan's Government certainly advance a plausible excuse for throwing away the scabbard on the plea that Bulgaria has not acted up to the terms of the London Treaty. One wonders how this attitude will change the aspect of affairs, and whether the so-called Allies will once again unite to crush the Moslem. Meanwhile men and supplies are being drawn from Asia Minor across the Bosphorus to support the Ottoman advance. What part the Powers would now play has become a matter of speculation. They have already sent war vessels to the Ægean and Adriatic seas, and it is surmised in certain quarters that they too would now have a hand in the pie.

TELEGRAPH,
30th July 1913.

842. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the latest telegrams from the seat of war point to the fact that the Bulgarians are now in the tight grip of the Roumanians, Servians, and the Greeks. Sofia is threatened with a famine. The Bulgarians have asked the Roumanians to consent to open the Varna Line, so that they may obtain provisions. Only a few weeks back Bulgaria, with "pride in his port and defiance in his eyes," took the lead in dividing the spoils between the belligerents, gloating over the victory just obtained over Turkey. Little did it think then that its own downfall and ignominy was to follow so soon. The other day Turkey was in the gloomiest position possible, and to-day it has the good fortune of enjoying the humiliation of its once victorious enemy. Such is the way of the world!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st July 1913.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

843. The *Englishman* seeks to prove that more police is needed for Bengal, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Taking its cue from the Dacca Durbar speech of Lord Carmichael, it says:—"If, as Lord Carmichael asseverated, the police are the real friends of the people, the more police we have in Bengal the greater will be the friendship and the happier the common lot. When the force is strengthened in efficiency and numbers, the people will be found only too ready to help them. The demand, therefore, is for more police." Unfortunately, the "if" in the above extract destroys the effect of the beautiful picture of our contemporary. It is no doubt a mere platitude that if the police are "the real friends of the people," the latter will receive them as their well-wishers. But are the police regarded as such by the people? That is the point. Even Sir Andrew Fraser, who called himself "the policeman's friend," condemned the police, as President of the Police Commission, in the strongest terms possible. So did Sir John Woodburn as the ruler of Bengal. It would be thus idle to deny that the relation between the people and the police here is not happy. Therefore, it is

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
1st Aug. 1913.

sheer nonsense to say that there is more demand for the present type of the police in this country. The people will, however, cordially co-operate with the police when they prove real benefactors. The paper does not blame the police at all for their shortcomings; it is the system which has made them what they are. Pay them better and introduce more men of character into the force, from the constable to the Deputy Police Superintendent; further, recruit Assistant and Police Superintendents from highly-qualified Indians and Anglo-Indians, and not from raw youths in England; and the result will be what every one desires—a sympathetic and efficient police and a close friendship between them and the people.

(b).—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
26th July 1913.

844. In the Parliamentary debate on the Oudh execution case, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, several serious and grave questions relating to the administration of criminal justice in this country were raised by the Hon'ble Members who took part in it. Unfortunately they did not attract the attention of Mr. Montagu, who promised enquiry and amendment in regard to only two comparatively unimportant matters. The first was, why should there be a delay of five months between the acquittal and the retrial of a prisoner? And, secondly, why should not the Local Government be bound by a rule to forward a petition of mercy to the Government of India in a capital sentence case where an acquittal in the lower court has been followed by a conviction in the higher? No appreciable good will, however, result if only these two petty reforms are carried out. For it matters little whether a man is put on a fresh trial within, say, two instead of five months of his acquittal; and, secondly, a man sentenced to death will be always hanged whether his appeal for clemency is withheld from or sent up to the Government of India by the Provincial Government. As a matter of fact, the Local and Supreme Governments are always *ek dil*—or one mind—in this respect; the paper has never heard of a case in which the Government of India have set aside the verdict of a Local Government rejecting an appeal for mercy from a man condemned to death. On the other hand, the question which Mr. Lynch, M.P., put was the real plague-spot and its removal is of vital importance to the people of this country. He asked if Mr. Montagu considered it proper to try men again who have been already declared innocent. The Under-Secretary for India said that he was informed that this practice prevails in other countries also and that it has been in existence in India since 1872. He, however, did not mention the countries blessed with this barbarous law; and, certainly, it does not stand to reason that it is a blessing to the Indians simply because it was fastened on them without their consent forty years ago. Mr. Montagu, however, conceded so far that if the House would suggest that this provision of appeal against acquittal in the Indian Criminal Procedure Code should be considered he would certainly recommend the Secretary of State for India to do so. To this Mr. Lynch replied: "I think the House will agree," and none of the members objected to his statement. That being so, the Under-Secretary for India should convey this expression of opinion to Lord Crewe. Mr. Swift Macneil, M.P., pointed out that in India there was one procedure for the trial of European offenders and another for the Indian. In a cause of murder, a European must be tried by the High Court, while the subordinate court of a Sessions Judge is reserved for the Indian. The result is that while a European is always tried by a superior tribunal and a special jury composed mainly of his countrymen, an Indian, unless he is a resident of a Presidency town, is tried by an inferior Judge with the help of assessors, or jurors whose verdict he is not bound to accept. Now why should there be this invidious distinction between the European and Indian subjects of His Majesty when both are equal in the eye of the law? It is owing to this state of things mainly that, generally speaking, European offenders are acquitted, and the Indian accused so enormously convicted. Mr. Swift Macneil brought another important matter to the notice of the House. In England, in any case in which there is a technical verdict of

murder, the Judge must pass sentence of death. In India, on the contrary, a Judge has the option of sentencing to death or transportation for life. The Hon'ble Member very properly enquired that, when such discretion existed, why should not a Judge be slow to pronounce the death penalty? True the law provides that the Judge must give his reasons when he prefers transportation to capital sentence; but, barring a few diabolical cases of murder there is scarcely one which has not some extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused. In the Lucknow case, the death penalty on the two prisoners was all the more astounding, as Mr. Swift Macneil pointed out, as they had been found not guilty by one Judge and two assessors.

845. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the current discussions on the Oudh gallows tragedy lend special interest to the return of death-sentences in India during 1911 just issued as a White Paper. In all in India the death penalty was passed in 779 cases, but, in 286 cases the sentence was modified on appeal to a higher judicial authority, and in 31 cases it was commuted by the Government. If the civilization of a country is measured by the humane treatment of its criminals, then India is perhaps one of the most barbarous countries in the world. Here not only are prisoners, as a rule, treated with undue severity, but capital sentences are passed sometimes with the lightest of hearts. This is quite evident from the large number of modifications in death-sentences on appeal, as one can see from the statement published above. Not only this. "Eye for eye" and "tooth for tooth" is the rule in other parts of the world; but here in India, two, three, and sometimes even more than half a dozen men are sent to the gallows for the murder of one. In the Oudh case, death-sentences were passed on two of the prisoners and transportation for life on another, though they were alleged to have murdered only a single individual. In India again, there is scarcely the exercise of royal clemency. The statement published above shows that only in 31 cases out of 779 (that is, only in 3 per cent., of the cases) was the death-sentence commuted by the Government. It should be noted here that in some countries the Royal pardon has become almost a part and parcel of the law. In some countries also no one will agree to hang a man. Further, in a good many countries capital sentences have altogether been abolished. In India not only are capital sentences often passed very readily, but when the sentence is once passed there is small chance of escape from the gallows. As stated above, the Governments in India commuted only 3 per cent. of the death sentences in 1911, which is the case every year, generally speaking. In England at the instance of Sir Joseph Pease M. P., a return was submitted before the House of Commons by Mr. Herbert Gladstone in 1893, showing the number of persons sentenced to death in England and Wales from 1st January of 1884 to 31st December of 1892. The return is before us. The paper begins with 1884. In that year, 40 prisoners were adjudged to be hanged. They were found guilty not by Sessions Judges as here, but by their own peers. No one is hanged in England unless he has been found guilty of committing a most outrageous murder. In England, again, the law gives every facility to the accused to defend himself. Now of these 40 men, 23 prisoners got their sentences commuted. "In England and India the same humane race administers justice. Why should then capital sentences be so carelessly inflicted in this country? How is it also that the Royal prerogative of mercy should be exercised so rarely in India, though here criminal justice is administered by foreigners, ignorant of the manners, customs, and language of the people; and though the law gives greater facility to the prosecution than to the defence?"

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th July 1913.

(d)—Education.

846. There can be no mistaking the new educational policy of the Government of India, writes the *Telegraph*, and it is feared in certain quarters that during the last six months the complexion of the administration has undergone a change,

TELEGRAPH,
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which cannot be voted to be one for the better. The retirement of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson from office, and the Vice-Presidentship of the Supreme Council, perhaps, has something to do with this change. The dastardly outrage at Delhi has done infinite mischief both to the rulers and the ruled—more specially indeed to the latter. Speaking of the present reactionary educational policy which evidently aims at reducing the University to a mere ornamental body without power and privilege, light and liberty, the paper is reminded of the fate of the Mymensingh Ananda Mohan College, which created such profound sensation in the whole of the Province. At the time the fiat of the Government of India went forth vetoing the affiliation of the institution to the B.A. standard as recommended by the Senate of the Calcutta University, the journal ascribed it to the ultra-zeal of Mr. Sharp, whose service in Eastern Bengal may, it thinks, have something to do with it; and the paper refrains, therefore, from putting it down to any changed policy on the part of the Government.

BENGALUR,
27th July 1913.

847. On the 28th July, writes the *Bengalee*, the long-expected Town Hall meeting takes place to consider the new educational policy of the Government of India. Preparations for this meeting have long been going on. There is not a town of any importance in the mufassal which has not held its meeting and protested against the new educational policy. A visible sense of alarm pervades the educated community in this Province. All other public considerations have for the moment been merged in the absorbing topic of the hour. A new situation of uneasiness and unrest has been created; and the work so auspiciously begun with the Royal visit and so sedulously fostered by His Excellency the Viceroy is threatened with premature collapse. When an unpopular policy is started, it is not only the particular questions discussed which are involved, but there crop up bye-issues of even graver moment, covering a wider space and affecting larger interests. Human affairs are so complex and complicated, so interdependent, in ways so obscure that the astutest statesman may well pause on the threshold of a new departure and examine unforeseen contingencies which may have eluded his vision. Whether the Education Department of the Government of India will bow to the storm which it has raised, remains to be seen. It is only weakness that persists in error. It is a sure sign of strength to retrace a false step; and there was no more striking exhibition of manly courage in statesmanship than what was displayed by His Excellency Lord Hardinge in modifying the colossal blunder of the partition. The statesman who could rise to that height of courage and unsettle what all believed to be a settled fact, may be trusted to wave the magician's wand once again and restore peacefulness and contentment to this distracted land. Onerous as are the responsibilities of statesmanship, the people have also their duty to perform. The national mind has been profoundly stirred by the proposed educational measures. The people feel that to officialize the secondary schools would be disastrous to the cause of high education. Whatever else a Government may be, it is after all a political organization. The political flavour is present in every department of the Government, even where there should be an atmosphere of pure study. The Government wants to exclude politics from high education and it seeks to place a political organization in charge of the high schools. In recent years, and especially in East Bengal, the police have played an important part in the matter of the affiliation and disaffiliation of schools and colleges. The Education Department has relied largely upon the reports of the C.I.D. In connection with one great educational institution in East Bengal, its disaffiliation was recommended by the Government mainly upon the report of the C.I.D. The Senate appointed a Committee to enquire, which found the main features of the report exaggerated and unfounded. If the fate of that institution depended wholly upon the Education Department, it would have ceased to exist, and the cause of high education would have received an irreparable shock. This case is a typical one; and others might be mentioned, but they all point to the fears and anxieties which are largely shared and which trouble the public mind. In these days even in India public opinion cannot be ignored. The Government itself has bowed to it on important

The Town Hall meeting on the new educational policy.

occasions. The modification of the partition is a memorable triumph of Indian public opinion. The paper hopes—indeed it is quite sure—that it is not the last. Each victory adds to the volume and potency of public opinion. Above all, it is a truism that no reform can succeed against the popular wishes. The community must move with the reform—must co-operate with the Government to make it successful. If it will not, this reform, however promising from the official point of view, should be abandoned. However that may be, the journal trusts that its countrymen will muster in their thousands and tens of thousands at the Town Hall meeting and participate in a demonstration involving issues of the gravest moment.

848. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is impossible to estimate the number of the people who attended the Town Hall meeting held on the 28th July to protest against the educational policy of the Government. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, while hundreds had to come away for want of space. And this huge gathering was brought about in spite of foul weather! What can be a greater proof of its genuine and voluntary character? The proposal of an overflow meeting in the hall below on the ground floor was made, but it could not be carried out for want of time. The demonstration reminded one of the days of the partition of Bengal in 1907 and 1908, when on many an occasion twenty thousand or more people assembled in the Town Hall, and, as a rule, an overflow meeting had to be arranged. As regards the thoroughly representative character of the meeting, there could be no manner of doubt. There was scarcely a district which was not represented. The patriotism and self-sacrifice of the district delegates cannot be too highly praised. Fancy, in spite of the cyclonic weather, representative men came from such districts as Mymensingh, Chittagong, Malda, Bogra, etc., to associate themselves with this memorable meeting. Hindus and Mussalmans, forgetting their strained feeling, joined hands and raised their united voice against the reactionary policy. Some of the Muhammadan speakers eloquently made the fact clear that their community would be the greatest sufferer if the proposed policy were carried out: for its inevitable effect would be the disappearance of numerous primary schools which are so necessary to impart education to poorer classes of Mussalmans. The presence of Raja Peary Mohan, as Chairman, added, needless to say, special importance to the meeting. If such a demonstration fail to produce any effect on the Government, it will only prove that all constitutional agitation in this country is a farce.

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PATRIKA,
30th July 1913.

849. There is such a thing as using one's own weapon against one's self, writes the *Bengalee*. It does not know how Mr. Lyon would like to be told that he has unwittingly done so. But as facts are against him the paper cannot help it. There are so many as 270 schools or thereabouts, that take absolutely no help from the Government. How does his "piper and tune" formula help him in seeking to establish control over these institutions? The journal has been repeatedly urging that the secondary schools in Bengal are mostly the outcome of Bengali public spirit and Mr. Lyon's argument cannot avail to place them under the official heel. The sooner the cry of efficiency is changed for the *Englishman's* outspoken shibboleth the better for all.

BENGALER,
29th July 1913.

850. The latest development in the University lectureship affair, observes the *Bengalee*, is the refusal of permission to Mr. Rasul to resume his lectures from the 26th July last, for which he seems to have applied to the Senate. Presumably the Senate did not think it discreet to go against the express orders of the Government of India, although it had its misgivings as to the legality of the Government's order disqualifying Mr. Rasul and others. It now remains to be seen if Mr. Rasul is going to take the refusal lying down.

BENGALER,
29th July 1913.

851. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* wishes to confirm the rumour which is current to the effect that the Registrar of the Calcutta University has received an official intimation from the Education Member that the Government of India are unable to reconsider their decision to veto the appointment of

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PATRIKA,
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Dr. Surhawardy, Mr. Rasul, and Mr. Jayaswal as University lecturers. The paper learns that the intimation was conveyed by a telegram and not a letter. It is further stated that in regard to the question of meeting the cost of litigation, should these lecturers bring suits against the University, the Senate has been asked to manage the matter as best they can.

INDIAN WORLD,
30th July 1913.

852. The *Indian World* observes that if the Government of India really Government and the Calcutta University intends to introduce the school final as an alternative to, or a substitute for, the existing matriculation of the Calcutta University, it must place this branch of secondary education in the hands of a mixed and competent Education Board. That will not only disarm all criticism, but also relieve the Government of a burden which, in the very nature of things, it can never exercise properly or adequately. In fact, constituted as it is, the Government can only exercise its supervision over either the secondary schools or the school final system of education only through the agency of an over-zealous inspecting staff, working through the inspiration of the Criminal Intelligence Department. The Government will never be credited with sincerity of purpose so long it does not begin to trust the leaders of the people for proper guidance and advice in this matter. The institution of a mixed Education Board is all the more necessary both for the good name of the Government and for the best interests of education.

BENGALUR,
26th July 1913.

853. The *Bengalee* says the disabilities keenly felt by the educated Indian community have been eloquently voiced by its distinguished countryman, Dr. Rash Bhari Ghosh at the Kristo Das anniversary meeting. He is a politician of the moderate school, but his native sensibility has been so refined by high culture that he cannot but feel the inferiority of our political status. Of course something has been done of late to placate Indian aspiration. But the disabilities Indians labour under as a people cannot but be felt and are keenly felt by Indian leaders. Dr. Ghosh has thus admirably dilated on the want of opportunities to Indian talent:—"Great talents, high accomplishments are unavailing. Dexterity, patience, penetration, sobriety, sagacity are alike useless. Genius of daring is a calamity. All noble doing is of course impossible. Earnest patriotism may any moment prove a positive danger to the patriot. Kristo Das Pal, who could have formed a Cabinet if his Sovereign had commanded him, could not be a Magistrate of Dacca lest a railway navvy might be brought up before him. He could not, of course, shoulder a gun in defence of his Queen and his country—not even as an amateur. The Empire, in the opinion of the wise men of the East that rule it, would be imperilled by the enlistment of him and his like as volunteers. Enlightened Indians have no career. The doors of legitimate aspiration are all closed against them. They must not aspire to be a nation. The happiness of a nobler manhood they must eschew. For those loyal subjects who cannot but cherish the ideal this is a land of despair. Kristo Das, a very prince of Babus, lived and died in the cold shade of an unsympathising multitudinous oligarchy of foreigners hovering about the precincts but not allowed to enter. He who might have taken his place beside the greatest in the land scarcely ever ceased to be an outcast." Those who dub Indians as talkers ought to know that they can act as well as do the talking. But few are the opportunities to act!

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th July 1913.

854. The Bengal Government Resolution on the proposed reconstitution of the Calcutta Corporation, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, will fall like another bombshell among the people of Bengal. They wanted bread and they are going to have stone! As if it is not enough that already a bitter feeling has been brought about between Hindus and Mussalmans by the creation of special electorates in the Legislative Councils, the same policy is proposed to be adopted also in the Calcutta Municipality. A more obnoxious proposal cannot be conceived. Who may be the author of this ingenious way of creating further discord among the two great communities in Calcutta?

Surely not the Royal Decentralization Commission at whose suggestion mainly the proposed municipal reform, the Resolution states, is to be introduced. And, the paper thinks, the principle of separate electorates will in due course be adopted in regard to District Boards and mufassal Municipalities, so that Hindus and Mussalmans may be up in arms against one another both in the city and the district town; and all chance of their ever acting in concert for ameliorating the condition of their common mother-country will be taken away from them. What a pity that these reactionary measures should be inaugurated under the Government of Lord Carmichael. The only privilege the people enjoy is to protest, and no doubt the India leaders will not fail to do their duty at the threatened danger that awaits the Calcutta Municipality. Then, again, why should the Bombay system be adopted when Calcutta had a better one which was knocked on the head by the Government of Lord Curzon? But more on this subject in future.

(h)—General.

855. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* observes that the Government of the United Provinces cannot but find itself in an unenviable position because of the latest development of the Cawnpur Machlibazar mosque demolition affair. As the reader is aware, the Mussalmans, in almost all parts of India, were exercised over this demolition of a portion of the mosque and made strong protests against it. Thereupon the Government issued a *communiqué* to justify the action of the authorities in this connection. It would appear, however, that this has not satisfied the local Mussalmans. On the contrary, from a telegram from Cawnpur, it would appear that the trustees of the mosque have issued a signed statement of facts by way of reply to the *communiqué*, in which the truth of important assertions and allegations contained therein have been challenged. The journal is told the Mussalmans are going to hold a mass meeting on Sunday.

856. In according a warm welcome to the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, the Deputy Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, to the second capital of the Presidency, the *Herald* desires to draw his attention to a few postal grievances which loudly call for redress. The first and foremost is the extreme hardship and hours of attendance which the staff of the local post office are subjected to, the minimum hours of attendance generally being *ten hours daily*, with practically no relaxation, which is peculiar to the Dacca G. P. O. There is, no doubt, some basis on which the staff necessary for the work is determined, but the system that requires ten hours' attendance must, on the face of it, be faulty. Even in a factory, the mill hands are not required to work for ten hours. The paper, on a previous occasion, advocated the "Batch System" which is followed in the Calcutta G. P. O. Work in the post office is unquestionably on the increase and there should, of necessity, be a corresponding increase in the establishment. If the staff is not adequate to the amount of work required inconvenience to the public would be an inevitable result. For instance if instead of one two stamp vendors are employed, the public can have postage stamps almost all hours of the day. The journal understands that recently there was a liberal revision of "pay," but only the senior hands were benefited by this. Owing to the location of the Dacca G. P. O. in the business portion of the town, house rents in the vicinity are too high to suit the means of the ill-paid postal clerks, which fact therefore, perforce, compels them to reside at considerable distances from their place of work, necessitating long journeys on foot. Added to ten hours of attendance, this cannot but make their lives miserable. That the post office cannot and does not secure the best men, cannot be a matter of surprise to those who know. Measures to remove or mitigate these hardships, either by way of enhancement of pay or house allowance, are essential, and the paper hopes the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell will give his attention to this—a subject on which he will receive considerable assistance from Mr. Tullock, the Postmaster-General of Dacca, who is a sympathetic officer of wide experience.

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1st Aug. 1913.

HERALD,
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BENGALUR,
29th July 1913.

857. The Colonial Secretary's pronouncements in connection with the South African Immigration Bill, writes the *Bengalee*, have always been so many airy nothings manipulated to soothe Indian feeling, but in effect embarrassing in the extreme. So far as the paper is concerned, it has hardly been able to read any meaning in them. The present Bill has been described by those who know best as emphasising all the disabilities of the past and introducing new ones of a far more outrageous type. It aims such a fatal blow at the interests and self-respect of the paper's countrymen that Mr. Gandhi could not see his way to come home when his family needed him most in consequence of the death of his eldest brother. An Englishman said at a public meeting the other day that the new Bill would reduce the wives of South African Indians to the status of concubines. And in the face of all this, Mr. Harcourt says that "while Indian opinion cannot be expected to be wholly satisfied by the present Bill, the Imperial Government, having regard to all the circumstances, are prepared to accept it as a settlement of the Indian Immigration question." It then comes to this. What the people affected regard as opening the question with a terrible and fresh wound to their feelings, the Colonial Secretary is prepared to accept as its final settlement! What he means by asking the South African Government "to alter the present extremely unsatisfactory position of Indians by abolishing differentiation" is what the paper does not understand. The Bill, if its provisions have been rightly reported, is an embodiment of differentiation, and differentiation is the underlying principle of all such racial legislation. So the Colonial Secretary's pious wish only complicates the situation. The journal has looked in vain, in the columns of its Anglo-Indian contemporaries, for an interpretation of the unctuous expression about the abolition of differentiation. So far as Indian public opinion is concerned, the Immigration Bill seems to have broken the camel's back. The citizens of Allahabad in their last Saturday's public meeting have anticipated the whole of India in recommending to the Government the adoption of retaliatory measures against the South African Government. When Mr. Gokhale's peace mission has failed, the paper thinks the Indians are quite justified in talking of an effective policy of retaliation.

BENGALUR,
29th July 1913.

858. The *Bengalee* writes that the cocaine habit has got a firm hold of a section of the juvenile community. This latest reinforcement of the ruinous drugs is the most dangerous of the class both for its cheapness and its fascination. Once a cocaine eater, ever a cocaine-eater, is the experience of those who know anything about these unfortunate victims of the habit. The drug ruins the body and mind within a very short time and is considerably adding to the poverty and helplessness of the lower class of people by bringing the young bread-winner of the family under its influence. These wrecks soon forfeit the confidence of their employers and take to stealing to satisfy their craving. But as highly resourceful organizations seem to be at the bottom of the illicit traffic in this drug, the Government must address themselves to the task of its suppression with the utmost watchfulness and vigour. The stories that are every now and then told by the public press of the high order of cleverness with which cocaine-smuggling is carried on, point to the necessity of creating an equally intelligent detective force to cope with the evil. The journal hopes the Government will rise to the occasion and devise measures for the protection of the younger section of the lower class population.

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PATRIKA.
30th July 1913.

859. The model State of Baroda has taken a practical step to reform juvenile offenders, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. An Act, called the Children's Court Act, has been drawn up, providing certain facilities for the trial of children charged with criminal offences. During or before trial, such offenders are released on the recognizance of the parents or guardians or of any fit and responsible person. After conviction, no child under twelve years of age is to be sentenced to death or imprisonment for life, and any child may be released with warning, or may be entrusted to the care of his parents, guardians or any near relative, who executes a bond for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding twelve months, or may be sent to the

Children's Reformatory for a period not less than three or more than seven years. His conviction does not entail any disqualification on him. The reformatories are like children's homes, where all sorts of facilities for their mental, moral, manual and industrial training have been provided. These homes have been kept under the control, not of the jail authorities, but of the Education Department. Lastly, a characteristic provision has been included in the Act prohibiting the sale of liquor or tobacco in any form to a child and forbidding the employment of a child under twelve years in any factory or dangerous trade. Well may the State be congratulated upon this measure for reclaiming juvenile offenders.

860. The Dacca speech of the Governor will be read with mixed feelings, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. But on the whole, it will create more sorrow than pleasure in the minds of the people. The paper is glad to find that His Excellency has at last discovered the fact, which should have been made clear to him by his colleagues long ago, that "Dacca does not bring one into quite such personal contact with Eastern Bengal in general" as His Excellency "had hoped it would." His Excellency further acknowledges that he has more opportunities of learning the views of almost all the districts of Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahi Divisions in Calcutta than he has at Dacca. As a matter of fact, not only does a large number of representative men of these divisions reside in Calcutta, but, with the exception of Dacca and Mymensingh, Calcutta is nearer to all the districts in Eastern and Northern Bengal. The Governor's announcement that he would henceforth stay at Dacca for two, instead of three months every year was very proper. His inclination evidently was to shorten even this period, but he had no help but pass at least a couple of months at Dacca as he had pledged himself to do so. By refusing to hold Council meetings at Dacca His Excellency has of course done the right thing. This was an utterly absurd proposal. It would have not only necessitated useless expenditure of money and energy, but put the vast majority of the members, both official and non-official, to a good deal of trouble. But what does His Excellency mean when he says that there is "a possibility of establishing some Government departments in Dacca?" What may these departments be, and who will pay for their maintenance? Anent the proposed residential University at Dacca, the journal is somewhat relieved to find that His Excellency's Government has rejected one of the important recommendations of the University Committee, namely, the establishment of a separate college for the well-to-do classes. It would have been a scandal to start such an institution at the expense of the public. At the same time, it is simply aghast to learn that "the other recommendations of the Committee as a whole received approval of my Government, and have been forwarded with some slight modification to the Government of India." So the fate of the Engineering College is sealed! And then, think of the cost which the carrying out of these recommendations will entail on the over-taxed people of Bengal. Where is this huge amount of money to come from? In justice and fairness to the general public, the cost should be borne by those only who would enjoy the luxury of a collegiate education in a residential University at Dacca. In regard to the proposed partition of Mymensingh, it is quite evident that His Excellency is going to accept the official, and reject the popular, view of the matter. Knowing that this decision will deal a severe wound to the feelings of the people, His Excellency makes his announcement in this sweet language: "I can only promise on behalf of Government that the scheme we shall eventually put forward will be that which we believe is likely to cause, in proportion to the general good it will achieve, the smallest amount of hurt to any individual whom it may adversely affect." The whole district people are imploring His Excellency not to divide them. Why then thrust the bitter pill down their unwilling throats? Alas for Mymensingh! Alas for Midnapore! For apparently they have no escape from their doom. They must, however, make a last struggle to convince the Government that they do not deserve this drastic punishment specially when Lord Carmichael presides over it. Perhaps the most important part of the speech is His Excellency's pronouncement on the political situation in the Province. The paper will take

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it up for discussion in a future issue. All that it now says is that while it is profoundly thankful to His Excellency for testifying to the fact that "political crime of any kind is rare here," it is at the same time deeply pained to find him entertaining the notion that the people do not help the police in putting down dakaities, political or ordinary, and that a class of "irreconcilables" are roaming in the Province with a view to corrupt the minds of children who are at school and convert them into political criminals. If this was really the case, the general public would have at once discovered the fact. But His Excellency himself is pleased to admit that "many people know little or nothing about them." If the people know them not specially when these "irreconcilables" are said to be "active in their work" of mischief, who know them? Of course that has long been the official view, but the people have always protested against it.

INDIAN WORLD,
30th July 1918.

861. The *Indian World* says it thought Lord Carmichael came out to Bengal to do the people out here some real good; but far from being able to do the people much

Lord Carmichael.

good so far, he has been made a handy tool for an active reactionary policy. The part in the educational muddle which he is supposed to have taken during the last few months will carry his name forward as a very weak Governor. The programme of municipal reform which he has allowed to be published recently on behalf of his Government will remain as a land-mark of his short-sightedness. The paper thought that the bogey of communal representation was laid at rest for good in India, and that there would be no ruler of this land who would venture to resuscitate it. It seems a great pity that Lord Carmichael has taken advantage of his popularity to raise the bogey from its grave and flaunt it before the public again. Special Muhammadan representation—what injury has it not done to the progress of the country and the solidarity of the people?—is again requisitioned to hold the scales even in the matter of the adequate representation of the various interests of the city in the Corporation of Calcutta. The rate-payers of Calcutta would rather be happy with the Municipality Act as it stands than with the proposed amendment which would improve away all the rights of the City Fathers and introduce the principle of communal representation in the Municipalities and District Boards, a thing which has so far never been ventured in any other part of India. The journal has very considerably changed its opinion of Lord Carmichael since it read the fine speech which he delivered at Dacca on Monday last. He does not seem to the paper now to be half so bad a statesman as hitherto it presumed him to be. He appears now to be possessed of true statesmanly instincts,—at least he has rendered the State a very great service by taking the people into his confidence in many important matters and speaking straight to them. This is just the sort of statesmanship that is wanted so badly in India at the present moment and it is so hopelessly lacking in the present rulers of the country. But the most important part of His Excellency's speech, however, refers to the political situation in Bengal and the existence in this Province of a class of persons whom Lord Carmichael describes as "irreconcilables, constituting a very real menace to the progress of this country." Nobody can deny the existence in Bengal of some amount of political crime, but the paper refuses to believe that the people who commit them have assumed the importance of constituting a menace to Indian progress. "They have a propaganda," continued Lord Carmichael describing this class of people, "and they are constantly and determinedly working at spreading this propaganda, and we believe that they are doing this in the most pernicious way by trying to corrupt the minds of the boys of this country while still at school." What a pity, if true! Lord Carmichael, however, was distinctly wrong when he stated that the great bulk of the people of Bengal are prosperous or contented or are friendly to the Government. The journal is afraid the people of Bengal, as a whole, are neither prosperous nor contented, nor very friendly to the Government. The Government has somehow or other managed to drive discontent underground in India, and, though the people have no opportunities for grumbling, they all feel more or less how the iron has gone into their soul. Remove the economic causes of discontent, treat the people with sincerity and consideration,

and give them proofs to believe in your *bona fides*, Indian discontent and unrest will vanish like the morning mist. Till then it is not safe nor sound statesmanship to lay the flattering unction unto one's soul that everything is going on well.

862. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association now calls itself the "European Defence Association," observes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*. So it has now become more respectable having eliminated Anglo-Indian and Eurasian elements from its constituency! From its letter to the Government of India, it will be seen that it has made a strong representation for legislation on the subject of the High Court's jurisdiction over contempt of an inferior court. It is very natural that the Association should have a fling at this journal in connection with the contempt proceedings brought against it recently; but, the paper is at a loss to understand why the Defence Association should, of all public bodies, bother itself with a question which does not concern non-official Europeans at all. The general impression is that the Government is likely to move in this matter of its own motion; if so, the Defence Association's officiousness is quite unnecessary.

863. The *Times* announces, writes the *Bengalee*, that the system of business in the India Office is going to be reorganized and the changes decided on are about to be outlined by Lord Crewe. From the nature of the telegram it appears that the change will be confined to the procedure of business. So long as the constitution of the India Council remains what it is and does not make room for the representation of non-official Indians, its affairs will excite little interest among those for whose benefit it exists. The present India Council is an anachronism. It was established in 1858. Much water has since flowed down the Ganges. The admission of two official Indians to its deliberations is not adequate concession to the daily growing public opinion of the country, which is determined to impress the popular character on the administrative machinery.

864. The *Bengalee* is really sorry that the larger question of Indian unity is being greatly imperilled by the sordid bickering over offices and emoluments in the new province of Bihar and Orissa. Babu Jyotish Chandra Bhattacharji, M.A., B.L., the ablest leader of the Purnea Bar, was persuaded by the District Magistrate and the District Judge to accept the post of Government pleader and public prosecutor of Purnea. The occasion for it arose when the former incumbent, Rai Nisikanta Sen, Bahadur resigned and the Government, apparently not satisfied with the officiating appointment, called for a fresh nomination. But as the local paper *Beharee* objected to the nomination of Jyotish Babu on the ground of his being a Bengali, Mr. Shariff had to be confirmed in the place and the recommendation of both the District Magistrate and District Judge thrown away. Such feelings between the different sections of the same community are highly prejudicial to the prospect of Indian solidarity which is so close to every patriotic heart. It is not for putting in some good words for a Bengali that the paper is entering into this controversy. Biharis and domiciled Bengalis having been declared by the Government to occupy the same political status in Bihar and entitled to the same opportunities for public appointments, as between them, merit should be the only determining factor. The journal would have unhesitatingly supported the claim of Mr. Shariff or any other Bihari if he could have been rightlly pitted against Mr. Bhattacharji in respect of ability and attainments. But as Mr. Bhattacharji is unquestionably the right man for the situation, the pressing of the racial question is reprehensible in the extreme.

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